CALIFORNIA'S STORY

BOLTON AND ADAMS

C. A. Weise

PORTALS OF THE PAST.

This entrance to a residence on Nob Hill was all that was left of the house after the fire. It was appropriated by the city and placed in Golden Gate Park.

CALIFORNIA'S STORY

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ALLYN AND BACON

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ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO

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FOREWORD

THIS book was written to meet the State requirement for the teaching of the history of California in the grades. California's story is told in a simple, interesting way, and in language well within the comprehension of young pupils.

In telling the story of California, the authors have emphasized those qualities of courage, self-sacrifice, and service which have been typified in the State's great men. The devotion and heroism of the early Fathers, the boldness of the Vigilantes, the initiative of the pioneers, the generosity of men prominent in later years — all contribute to the development of that type of citizenship toward which it is hoped all users of this book will strive as an ideal.

At the same time, the book presents the history, geography, industry, and life of the State, and to accomplish this better the text has been lavishly supplemented with pictures — one of the most effective means of instruction for young pupils. The authors are indebted to the Bancroft Library, University of California, and to Mr. George R. King, formerly of California, now of Boston, for permission to use two remarkable collections of California views.

H. E. B.
E. D. A.

APRIL, 1922

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CALIFORNIA'S STORY

CHAPTER I

SPANIARDS DISCOVER CALIFORNIA

California was not always a part of the United States. It first belonged to Spain and then to Mexico. The discoverers and early settlers were the Spaniards, who reached

Balboa

The Ships of Columbus on His Voyage of Discovery.

our shores by way of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. This is the way it came about. As everybody knows, Columbus discovered the West Indies. Soon afterward Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama with a small band of men, and from the top of a tree on the mountains discovered the Pacific Ocean. Eagerly he descended the western slope, followed

by his soldiers. Wading into the water and flourishing his sword, he claimed the ocean for the king of Spain, naming it the South Sea.

Cortez

Bold mariners now began to sail up the coasts of Central America, looking for gold, strange lands, and a way to the East Indies, which Columbus had failed to find. Then Cortez conquered the great Indian city of Mexico, and sent

THE MEETING OF CORTEZ AND MONTEZUMA.
Montezuma was Emperor of Mexico, but Cortez dethroned him.

men to build a town and a shipyard near the ocean which Balboa had discovered. From his shipyard Cortez sent men north to explore, for he had heard marvelous tales of great wonders in that direction. There were stories of the famous Seven Cities, and of an island inhabited only by Amazons. One of the sailors, going farther north than any one before him had been, discovered Lower California (1533) and found pearls in the gulf. Cortez, pleased with the news, led a colony there, but it did not succeed. The Indians

were hostile, food was scarce, the colonists became ill, and Cortez went back to Mexico.

THE GRIZZLY GIANT, WAWONA GROVE.

This is the largest tree in the world. Another view of it is shown on page 133. This tree was already a giant at the time when Cortez discovered Lower California.

The name "California"

At that time Lower California was thought to be an island and was called Santa Cruz. But its name was soon changed to California. This was the name of a fabled island told of

in a favorite story book of that time. In this story California was "on the right hand of the Indies and very close to the Earthly Paradise." It was peopled with women who lived like the Amazons. "Their arms were of gold, and so was the harness of the wild beasts they tamed to ride; for in the whole island there was no metal but gold." Three

Emperor Charles V.

Cortez' Armor.

hundred years later California proved to be a land rich in gold, like the island of the story.

The Strait of Anian

Cortez had reached Lower California, but *our* California had not yet been discovered. But it did not long remain unknown. In those days many people believed there was a great strait, or water passage, called Anian, leading through North America. If it could be found, they thought, they could go directly from Europe through America, to trade for the silks and spices of Asia, and thus save the long voyage around Africa or South America. It was while looking for this strait that they found our California.

To seek the strait the explorer Cabrillo sailed north a

Old Map of California.

As the legend explains, it was at this time thought to be "a goodly island."

Cabrillo

few years after the voyage of Cortez. He started from a place on the west coast of Mexico, with two vessels named the *San Salvador* and the *Victoria*. The ocean was stormy and it tossed his little boats around like planks of driftwood. It was an exceedingly dangerous voyage and sometimes the sailors were afraid they would be lost, but they bravely held on.

San Diego Bay

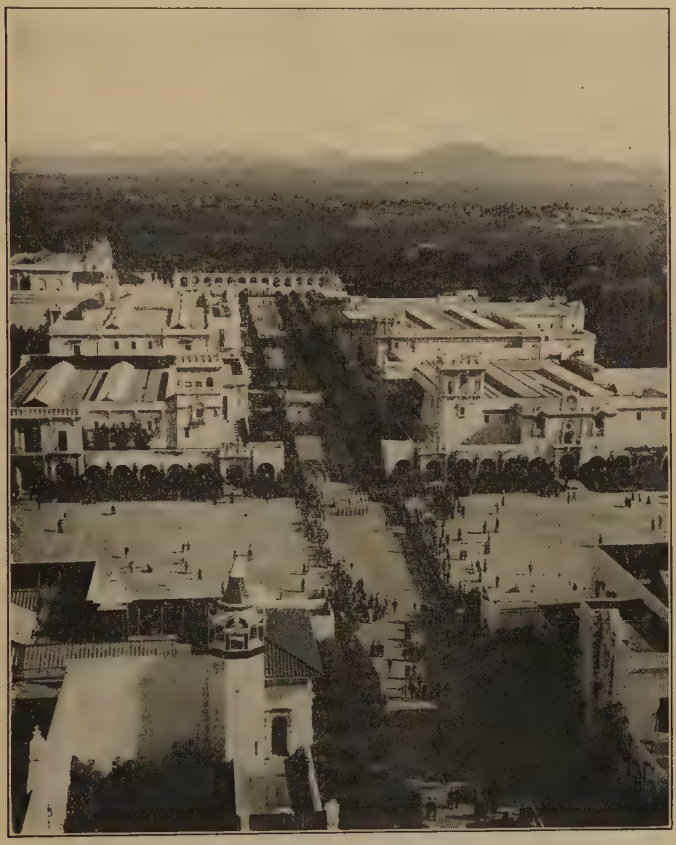
After many long days of sailing they reached the beautiful bay of San Diego, naming it San Miguel. Golden California at last had been discovered. But for many years the gold remained hidden in the mountains. While Cabrillo was at this bay a great storm arose, but so good was the harbor that the ships were all safe. On the shore where Cabrillo landed there were Indians dressed in the skins of animals. They shot arrows at the Spaniards, and wounded three, but Cabrillo gave them presents and then they became friendly.

King Philip II.
From a portrait by Pantoja.

The Indians tell of Spaniards on horseback

Of course it was very hard for the white men and the red men to understand each other. At this time Coronado and his men were exploring New Mexico. The Indians had heard about them, and they tried to tell Cabrillo. They could not speak a word of Spanish, so they used signs. They pointed to the east, then to the Span-

iards' beards, their clothing, and their crossbows. Then they pranced around as if they were on horseback, and made motions like throwing a lance. By this means they



THE SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION.

Little did Cabrillo dream that some day a magnificent city would rise on the spot where he first set foot in California.

made Cabrillo understand that in the interior there were bearded men like himself, armed with crossbows and lances, and mounted on horses.

The Bay of Smokes

Proceeding on their way, the Spaniards saw on shore the smoke of many Indian villages. For this reason they called one place the Bay of Smokes. It is now called Santa Monica Bay. One village farther up the coast, near where Ventura now stands, they called the Town of Canoes, because the natives rowed out to their ships in long boats, each of which

The Town of Canoes

Pueblo Indian Woman Baking in an Indian Bake-Oven.
These New Mexico Indians were more advanced in civilization than those discovered by Cabrillo.

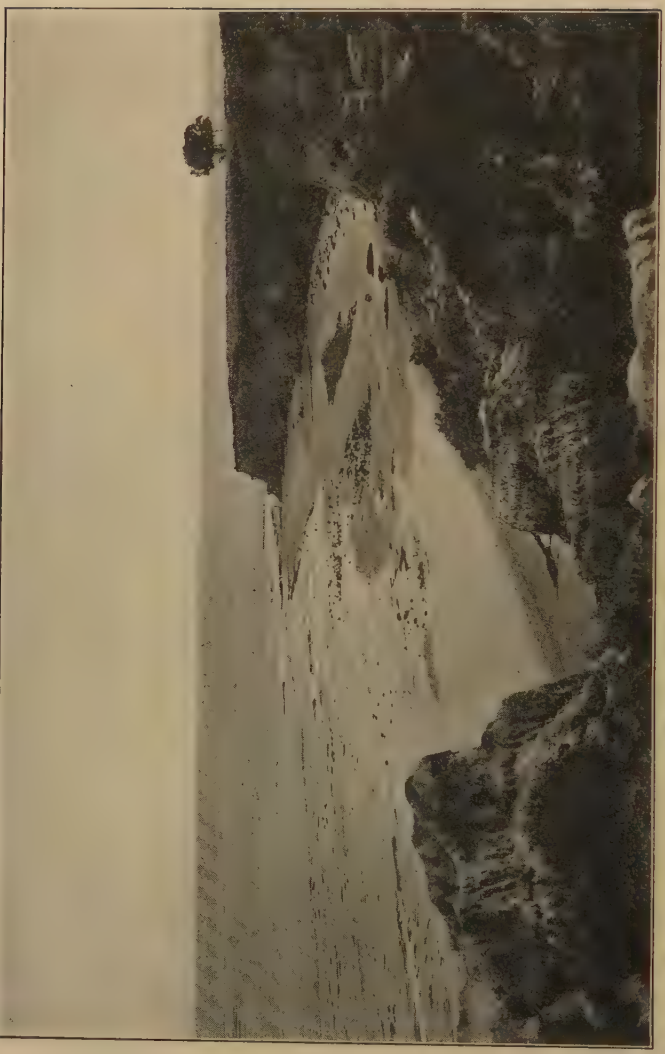
held twelve or thirteen rowers. Another village near Santa Barbara they called the Town of Sardines, because the Indians there gave them so many sardines to eat.

The Town of Sardines

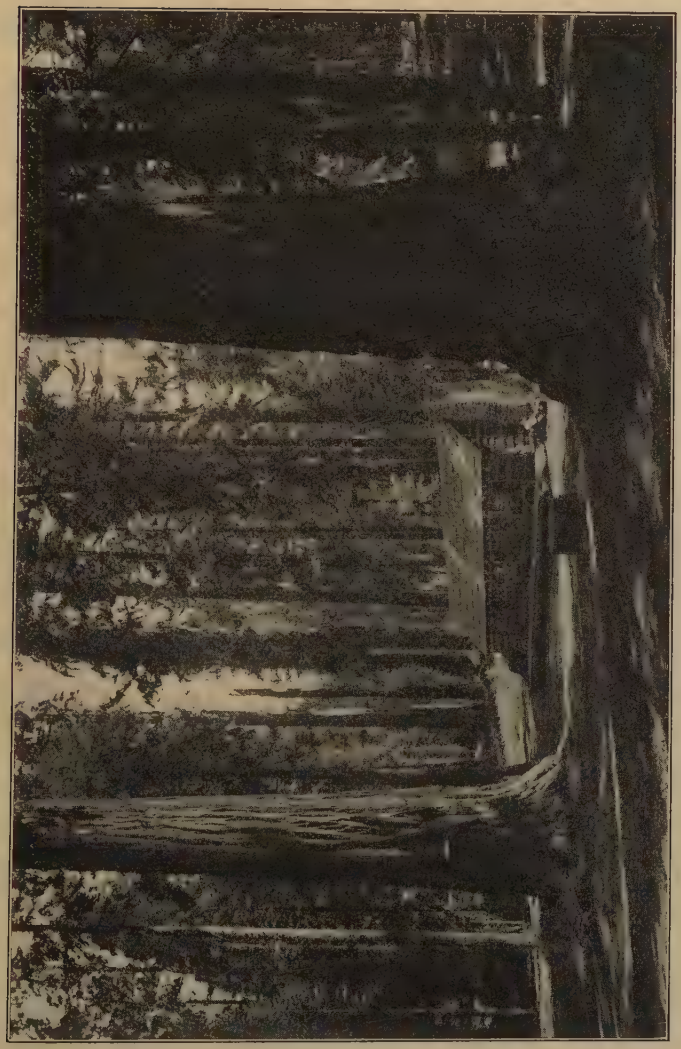
Indian customs

Most of the Indian chiefs were men, but the ruler of one of the villages was a very wrinkled old woman. This seemed

MISSION SAN BUENAVENTURA.
Founded in 1782 at Ventura where Cabrillo visited the Town of Canoes.



A Bit of Sea Coast Near the Bay of Smokes.



Log Cabin at the Center of Wawona Grove.

The coast Indians lived in "open places like plazas," but the mountain tribes lived in forests like this.

strange to the Spaniards. The Indians were dressed in the skins of animals. They wore their hair long and tied up with strings, and with little pieces of bone, wood, and flint attached for ornaments. They planted no crops, but ate acorns and white seeds. "It is good food," says Cabrillo's diary. They lived in round houses. Their towns had large

Mission Santa Inez.

Founded in 1804 over the mountains a short distance from the place where Cabrillo broke his arm and where he died.

open places like plazas, and other spaces fenced in. Within the inclosures tall poles like masts were set in the ground, and mounted with drawings or carvings. The Indians danced around the poles, as if worshiping them, Cabrillo thought.

Cabrillo breaks an arm

On up the coast Cabrillo sailed, but he was driven back by a storm. He took refuge on an island, and while there he fell and broke his arm. Undismayed, however, he continued

MIRROR LAKE AND MOUNT WATKINS.

When Cabrillo's men saw mountains like this, it is small wonder they thought the mountains would topple over on them.

on his way; but when he reached a point above San Francisco Bay he was forced by another storm to return to the island. As they sailed down the coast in midwinter it seemed to his men as if the snow-capped Santa Lucia mountains which overhung the shore would fall upon the ships. At the island where he had broken his arm, Cabrillo died;

Death of Cabrillo

INDIAN GRINDING ACORNS.
Many old grinding stones like these are still found in California.

but with his last breath he urged his pilot Ferrelo to make another effort to find the hoped-for strait.

Ferrelo

Bravely Ferrelo again set forth. After sailing for a few days he found himself going faster than he wished, for he was now driven north before a violent storm. The two vessels were separated and both were nearly lost. So terrible were

ROGUE RIVER, OREGON.

Oregon represents the "farthest north" of Ferrelo's expedition. It was in this latitude that he was obliged to turn back.

DEVICE FOR STORING ACORNS.

This method of keeping the "good food," as Cabrillo calls it, is still used by the Yosemite Indians. This "cupboard" is matted with thorns to keep out the squirrels.

MISSION CONCEPCION.
Founded in 1787 at Lompoc, west of Santa Barbara.

SAND DUNES AT MONTEREY.
Ferrelo sailed past this point when looking for the desired strait, but he did not land.

the waves that they broke over the tops of the little ships. No wonder the poor men were badly frightened, for they thought they would certainly be wrecked. Many of their companions had died from sickness. But the brave pilot went on.

Mission San Luis Obispo.
Founded in 1772 ". . . in a smiling vale which was once the haunt of great troops of bears."

Reaches Oregon

When they reached the Oregon coast they had to turn back, for the wind now changed and they were driven south, again being nearly shipwrecked. But the storm ceased, the ships were finally reunited, and after a voyage of nearly ten months they reached port in Mexico. Their friends were overjoyed, for they had been given up for dead. Their bold venture deserves to be remembered by all, for they had discovered our California and explored its entire coast. But the fabled Strait of Anian still remained hidden in the mists of the unknown. Strangely enough, too, Cabrillo and Ferrelo had both failed to see the Golden Gate or the great bay behind it.

CHAPTER II

FRANCIS DRAKE

BUT California was not forgotten. Soon after Cabrillo's voyage, Spanish sailors crossed the Pacific Ocean from Mexico and conquered the Philippine Islands. Now the California shore was often seen by sailors returning from Manila to Mexico, or looking for the strait, or for English "sea dogs," who robbed the Spanish ships of their gold and silver, and of their silks and spices.

The Manila Galleon

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.
From an old English painting.

Francis Drake

The sea rover who most frightened the Spaniards was Francis Drake, a favorite of England's "Good Queen Bess." Several times he raided Spanish towns round the Gulf of Mexico. Later he boldly crossed the Atlantic with a fleet of ships and passed through the Straits of Magellan. All but one of his vessels turned back or were lost in a storm, but with his good ship *Pelican* he reached the Pacific Ocean. He now named his vessel the *Golden Hind*. Sailing up the coast he captured Spanish

The *Pelican*

Spanish gold

vessels, sacked towns, and robbed a pack train carrying gold along the shore. At one town he captured thirty-seven bars of gold, each one "of the fashion and bigness of a brickbat." At another place he cut the cables of a Spanish fleet anchored in the harbor. From a vessel which he pursued and captured on the sea he secured "jewels and precious stones,

Sea Fight on the Pacific Ocean.
Between an English ship and a Spanish Galleon (18th Century).

thirteen chests full of real plate [silver], four score pound weight of gold, and six and twenty tons of silver." Of course the Spaniards called him a pirate.

Drake's Bay

Drake feared to return through the Straits of Magellan, because of the storms there, and lest he be captured by the angered Spaniards. So he decided to cross the Pacific Ocean and return by way of India and Africa. Before crossing the ocean he sailed north and reached the coast of California, where he entered a harbor to repair the *Golden Hind*.

PACK TRAIN OF A SECTION OF THE SIERRA CLUB.
The pack train which Drake robbed was probably proceeding in just this leisurely way when he surprised it.

The place where he stopped is still known as Drake's Bay. It can be seen on the map just north of San Francisco.

Drake crowned by the Indians

On the shore Drake found Indians living in houses of earth and poles. They spread the news of his arrival. Soon many more came from all the country round, bearing presents and making long speeches. They put a crown upon Drake's head, and wished to make him king, or "Great Hióh"—or at least so Drake thought. He accepted the crown, and

Mission San Antonio.
Founded by Father Serra in 1771, over the mountains west of King City.

claimed the country for England. Then he nailed to a post a plate bearing Queen Elizabeth's name, to warn the Spaniards to keep out. This was not the last time that strange happenings occurred on Drake's Bay. But nobody has ever yet found that plate.

Voyage around the world

From California Drake sailed away across the Pacific to Asia, and returned to England by way of the Cape of Good Hope. He had been round the world, a thing of which no other Englishman could boast. So great was his fame now that Queen Elizabeth visited the *Golden Hind,* and, standing

GREAT CYPRESS TREE AT LOBOS POINT, COAST OF MONTEREY.
Drake was too far out on the ocean to see this beautiful spot.

ELIZABETH KNIGHTING DRAKE ON BOARD THE *GOLDEN HIND*.

on its deck, touched Drake's shoulder with a sword and made him a knight. By his bold voyage to California he had thus become *Sir* Francis Drake.

CHAPTER III

LOOKING FOR A HARBOR

As you may suppose, King Philip of Spain was now much worried. This daring voyage by Drake caused him to fear that other Englishmen would come and settle in California.

San Diego Harbor from Broadway.

When Cermeño was looking for a harbor, he little thought that some day a city like this would grace this spot.

Spain must protect her lands. Besides, a port was needed for ships returning from Manila. So other Spaniards were sent to explore the California coast.

Cermeño

One of them was Sebastian Cermeño. As he came from Manila in one of the great galleons loaded with goods, he

sailed down the coast toward Mexico, looking for a harbor and anxiously scanning the horizon to see if some other dreaded English sea dog might be lurking near. All went well till he reached the bay where Drake had nailed his brass plate sixteen years before. No Englishman was there, but perhaps Drake's ghost was in the storm that cast Cermeño's ship ashore and wrecked it. A priest and another man were

Wrecked at Drake's Bay

A Priest in the Garden of Santa Barbara Mission.

Priests were a part not only of Cermeño's expedition but of all the early Spanish parties. It is to their religious enthusiasm that California owes her many missions.

drowned, and the valuable cargo of silks, beeswax, and porcelain was lost in the sea.

A fight with the Indians

It was indeed a sad plight. Eighty men were stranded on the shore. In order to get to Mexico, they set to work to build a launch from the planks of the wrecked ship. Some of the planks were stolen by Indians living there, and when Cermeño went to recover them, the Indians shot arrows and

YOSEMITE FALLS.
One of the glories of California.

wounded a man; but when more men went to Cermeño's aid they fled. The Spaniards were now rejoiced, for the thievish Indians, as they ran, left in their village a supply of acorns, which the Spaniards used for food while they were building the launch.

Journeys inland

Cermeño made two journeys inland with some of his men to get food for the voyage. They bought some acorns and

INDIAN BASKET WEAVER.
Some of this work is very artistic.

nuts and also some dogs. They were surprised to find the Indians living in caves on the bank of a stream, and to see a deer's antlers measuring five feet from tip to tip. At last Cermeño and his men sailed away in their small boat, living on their slender store of acorns, nuts, and dog meat. After a perilous voyage, during which many persons died, a few

CLIFF DWELLINGS IN ARIZONA.

The Indians whom Cermeño found when he journeyed inland lived in caves something like this, but they had no buildings such as appear here.

reached Mexico and told the story of their marvelous adventure. But the cargo of silk, beeswax, and porcelain still lies in the bottom of Drake's Bay. It would be exciting news if one day some Californian should explore the bay and find the treasure which has lain there more than three hundred years.

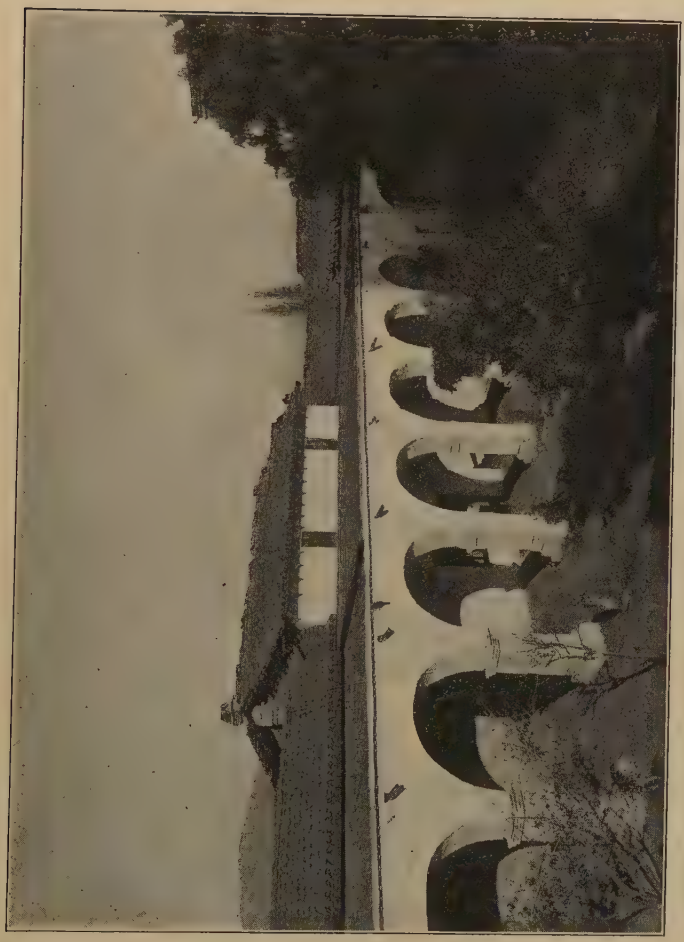
Vizcaino

Cermeño had failed to make the necessary exploration, so another expedition was sent out. The man chosen for the

Mission San Juan Capistrano.

Vizcaino, like Cermeño, was accompanied by priests, but as yet no missions were founded.

task was Sebastian Vizcaino, a merchant who had crossed the Pacific in the Manila galleon. With three ships and a launch he sailed from a port of Mexico. But the launch was soon found to be useless, and was left on the shore along the way. When they tried to sail around the point of Lower



Mission San Juan Capistrano.

California, they were driven back three times by storms. They at last got started again, but soon the ships became separated, and were not reunited for forty-one days. It was a time of great anxiety.

The Bay of Whales

As Vizcaino sailed along he frequently landed to get water and wood, and to cast nets for fish. The sailors saw many

Mission San Luis Rey.

Founded in 1798, north of San Diego. It was one of the most beautiful of all the California missions.

interesting things and had strange and new experiences. At one place they saw the bones of numerous whales which had been stranded on the shore, so they named it the Bay of Whales. Often it was difficult to get water.

A miracle

At one place where they stopped the men dug a hole in the beach and put in a pipe or tube. The water which flowed into the pipe at the bottom was salty, but that which flowed

out at the top was fresh. This was regarded as a miracle. They succeeded in filling some kegs and two hundred bottles,

MIDWAY POINT, COAST OF MONTEREY.
Vizcaino landed where the city of Monterey now stands.

and then bad luck overtook them. There was a heavy surf that day, and when they rowed out to the ships the boat

capsized and some of the bottles were broken. Fortunately the kegs were saved. The men escaped, drenched, and holding their muskets above their heads. But as they were in great need of water they did not mind.

At another place the Indians tried to steal the water bottles and barrels and were prevented only by the Spaniards

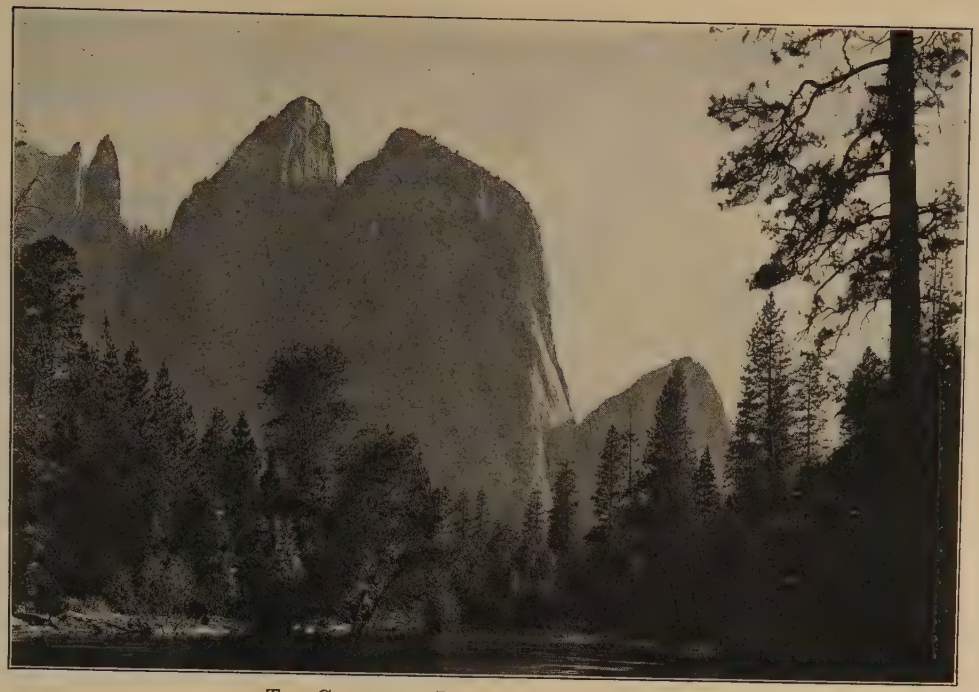
Mission San Diego.

firing upon them. They howled and ran away, but soon returned, and gave the Spaniards a dog as a peace offering.

San Diego Bay

After more than six months of sailing Vizcaino reached the bay which Cabrillo had called San Miguel sixty years before. He thought it "the finest bay in all the South Sea." But he changed its name to San Diego, and so it is still called.

The Spaniards went ashore, built a hut, said Mass, scoured the ships, and got wood and water. At first not many In-



THE CATHEDRAL ROCKS, YOSEMITE VALLEY.

It was not until long after Vizcaino's voyage that the wonderful Yosemite Valley was discovered. The early explorers merely sailed along the coast.

dians were seen, but soon the reason became plain. They were hiding. Suddenly upon a hill, a hundred warriors appeared, with feathers upon their heads, war paint on their faces, bows and arrows in their hands, shouting angrily. Probably some of the Spaniards were frightened. But Vizcaino said kind words and gave presents to the Indians.

The presents, at least, spoke a language which the Indians could understand. They became friendly and in return gave

CATALINA ISLAND.
The landing at Avalon.

presents of marten skins. Indians who were little boys when Cabrillo was there sixty years before were now old men. Some of the people there had lived to a great age. There was a woman on the shore who was so wrinkled and looked so very aged that the Spaniards thought she must be one hundred and fifty.

At Catalina Island Vizcaino was met by a multitude of

LOOKING OUT AT THE GOLDEN GATE.

View from Berkeley across San Francisco Bay. When we see how narrow the Golden Gate really is, it is small wonder that it was overlooked by Cabrillo, Ferrelo, and Vizcaino.

Women dressed in sealskins

friendly Indians in fine canoes, made of planks very nicely joined and caulked, and showing that the natives were skillful. The women, could they be seen to-day, would be envied, for they were dressed in sealskins. Furs were cheaper then, no doubt. In return for some prickly pears Vizcaino gave necklaces to six little girls. Soon the rest of the girls came to the ship to ask for necklaces. Let us hope there were enough to go round. Vizcaino found the Indians worshiping an idol, which he thought looked like a demon. It had two horns, no head, and a carved dog at its feet. He was warned by the Indians not to go too near it, but he was not afraid. Instead, he boldly marched up and placed a cross on top of the idol. To the surprise of the Indians he was unhurt.

An idol

At Monterey Bay

Winter was now approaching, so Vizcaino hurried on. The most important thing he did in all his voyage was to explore Monterey Bay, which Cabrillo had missed. It was reached on December 15 (1602) and was named in honor of the Count of Monterey, viceroy of Mexico. Landing on the shore, Vizcaino's men built, near a great live oak tree, an arbor in which Father Antonio Ascension said Mass.

Then the general, with Father Antonio and ten soldiers, explored the interior. Winding their way southward over the pine-covered ridge where the highway now runs, on the other side they beheld spread out before them the charming little Valley of Carmel. On the south side it was walled in by a cliff-like mountain, and down the middle a small stream made its way to a little bay. On the edge of the valley large-antlered elks were feeding. Vizcaino tried to capture some of them, "but they did not wait long enough," he tells us.

Vizcaino spent Christmas in California, the first white man to do so. During his two weeks' rest in Monterey Bay

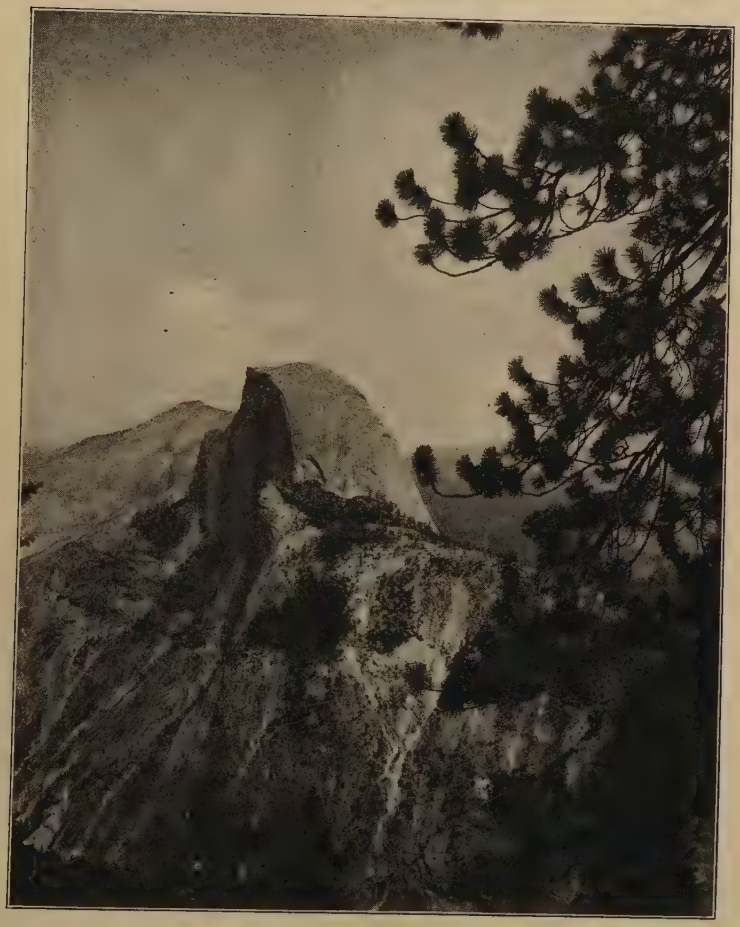
CARMEL MISSION NEAR MONTEREY.
Burial place of Father Serra, the greatest of California's missionaries.

Christmas in California

he changed his plans. It was clear that not all his vessels could continue north. Some of his men had died, forty-five others were now ill, and food was running short. So he decided to send one ship back to Mexico, to carry the sick and to get more food. The *Santo Tomas* was supplied with food and water, the diaries and maps were copied, the sick men were put on board, and on Sunday morning, December 29, they set sail.

The Great Oak at Del Monte Hotel, Monterey.

The rest of the men prepared to continue the winter voyage to Cape Mendocino. The mountains were covered with snow, and ice formed on the water in the bottles. The poor sailors shivered and their teeth chattered with the cold, for they had come from the warm southland. On January 5 they started. Six days later they were at Drake's Bay,



HALF-DOME FROM GLACIER POINT.
A "cliff-like mountain" in the Yosemite Valley.

where Drake had been crowned king, and where Cermeño had lost his cargo of beeswax and porcelain.

A terrible storm

The remainder of the voyage was made amid perils and storms. The two vessels became separated and were not reunited. The *San Diego* reached Cape Mendocino and then tried to turn back, but was driven farther north. The men were now so ill that only two were left who could climb the rigging. The waves were of appalling height. The ship pitched so hard that Vizcaino fell from his bed and broke an arm.

At last he managed to turn back. By now the *San Diego* was like a hospital. So many were sick that there was scarcely any one left to raise or lower the anchor. When they reached port in Mexico they were "in the direst need, and in such trouble as Spaniards had never seen before, for the sick men were crying aloud" and no one was able to manage the sails.

Thus ended Vizcaino's brave and difficult voyage. His reports made Monterey Bay famous. Like Cabrillo and Ferrelo, he had failed to see the Bay of San Francisco. It still lay hidden behind the Golden Gate.

CHAPTER IV

A TIME OF WAITING

A harbor needed

THE King of Spain now wished to have a settlement made at the fine bay which Vizcaino had explored, for he was afraid that England or France might seize the country. And, be-

MISSION SAN LUIS REY. THE CLOISTER.
Named for Saint Louis the King, as distinguished from Saint Louis the Bishop (San Luis Obispo).

sides, a harbor was needed for the Manila ships which every year sailed down the coast to Mexico. Other things prevented, however, and for more than a hundred and fifty years no Spaniard came to live here.

San Xavier Mission, Tucson, Arizona.

California was a long, long way — nearly two thousand miles — from the nearest settlements in Mexico. We may think of Mexico as a young boy, and California a shelf containing a golden apple, but too high for the boy to reach. He must wait and grow taller. And taller Mexico did grow. Little by little Spanish mines, cattle ranches, towns, and

California far away

Mission San Juan Capistrano.

We cannot value too highly the courage and devotion of the early missionaries. Father Kino and Father Salvatierra were only two of the many who spent time spreading Christianity among the Indians.

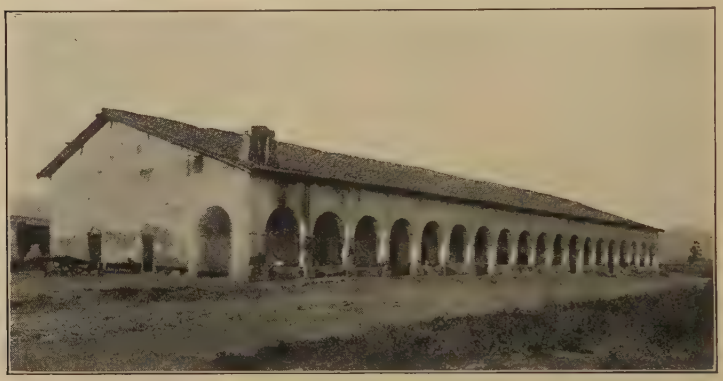
missions crept slowly northward up the western coast of Mexico, as well as into New Mexico and Texas.

By the year 1700 settlements had reached Arizona, and Father Kino had founded a mission there. At the same time his friend, Father Salvatierra, was building missions in Lower California, where pearl fishing had been carried on for many years. The boy Mexico was indeed growing, and sometime

Kino and Salvatierra

would be able to reach California. This long time of waiting was a time of getting ready.

Before going to Arizona Father Kino had worked among the poor Indians of Lower California, and he was always hoping to get back to them. He was a great missionary. He loved his Indian friends, and no task was too hard or too mean for him if it would help to make their lives better or happier. He taught them how to work, cared for them when they were sick, and defended them when wrongly accused. They loved him, too, and listened eagerly when he told them



Mission San Fernando.

of God, or explained to them his compass, his sun-dial, or the lens with which he started fires.

He was fond of all the Indians, but he loved the little children best. Sometimes when he started on a journey, he was followed by a noisy troop of Indian boys running by his side, trying to keep up, and crying if left behind. Often two laughing boys might be seen perched proudly behind Father Kino on the haunches of his horse. It was fine sport and was enjoyed by all.

Blue shells Father Kino was a great explorer also. In his day most

people thought Lower California to be an island. He thought so, too. But one day when he was near the Gila River in Arizona the Indians gave him some blue shells. They were just like some he had seen on the western coast

MISSION SAN LUIS REY.
Showing one of the Fathers standing under an arch of the cloister.

of Lower California, but nowhere else. Now, since the Indians of Arizona had these blue shells from the ocean, Kino

FRONT OF SANTA BARBARA MISSION.

This is probably the best known and the best preserved of California's many missions.

changed his mind, and concluded that there must be a way to go from Arizona to California by land. If that were true, of course California could not be an island. And if it were

true, he could drive cattle around the gulf for Father Salvatierra's missions.

A midnight campfire

To settle the question, Father Kino sent for Indians from all the country round. Chiefs and their braves, proud of the summons, went in their best feathers and paint. A few favorite boys were allowed to go, too. When they arrived, Kino held a midnight council round a great campfire. The chiefs made long speeches, and all declared that the blue shells had come from the ocean to Arizona by land.

Big Bell at San Gabriel Mission.

Kino in California

Kino now made several more long journeys, to see if his Indian friends were right. In one of them he crossed the Colorado River into Lower California. Sitting in a large basket placed on a raft, he was towed across the wide stream by Indians, who laughed and splashed in great glee as they swam. He reached the head of the gulf, saw the sun rise above it, and concluded that Lower California was not an island but a peninsula. Of course he was correct.

CHAPTER V

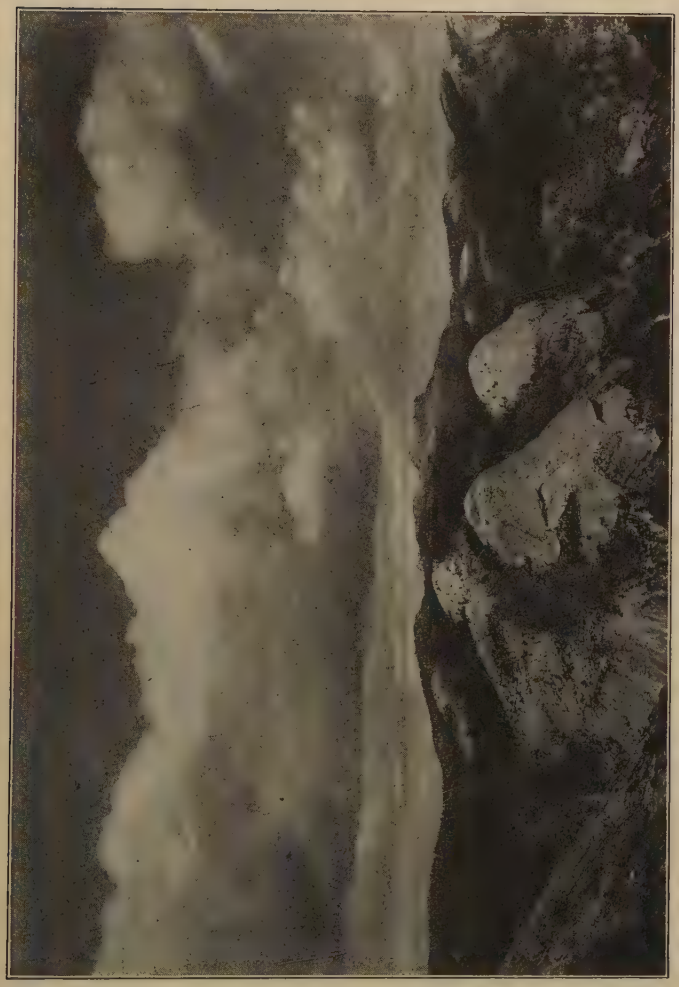
PORTOLA AND SERRA

The Russian danger

At last the great day came. For a long time after the days of Kino and Salvatierra, California had continued to wait. It was still far away from the settlements in Lower Califor-

Lava Flow, Mojave Desert.
On their long and fatiguing journeys the early settlers had to cross wastes like this in coming from Mexico to California.

nia and Arizona. There were hot deserts to cross and steep mountains to climb, in between, and Spain was too poor to send settlers to California unless forced by foreign danger.



A Mountain View.

"There were hot deserts to cross and steep mountains to climb."

But when Russian fur traders crossed the Pacific from Siberia, built forts and hunted sea-otters in Alaška, and began to sail down the coast toward California, Spain knew that she must wait no longer. She must send soldiers and missionaries to the bays of San Diego and Monterey, to keep the Russians out.

Galvez

The man whose eyes were keenest, and who most clearly saw the need of haste, was Jose de Galvez, who had come from Spain to reform things in Mexico. At this time he was in Lower California, setting matters to rights. When he looked around for help he saw three men close at hand. They were Portola, Serra, and Rivera.

Jose de Galvez.

Portola was governor of Lower California, Father Serra was president of the missions, and Rivera was commander of the soldiers there. These three men were chosen to lead a great expedition to protect California. With Father Serra were his two friends, Father Crespi and Father Palou, who had come with him from Spain thirty years before, and had worked with him for many years in the missions of Mexico. The companions were now separated, and it made them sad. Father Crespi went with Serra, but Father Palou remained behind to take Serra's place.

Some of the colonists came by water, around the peninsula and up the coast, in ships named the *San Carlos* and the *San Antonio*. A supply ship called the *San Jose* was lost in a storm and has never been heard of since. The other vessels lost their way, and it took the *San Carlos* one hundred and ten days to reach San Diego Bay. When it arrived, **The sea voyage**

MISSION SAN FRANCISCO DE ASIS.
Founded in 1776 by Father Palou, usually called Mission Dolores. It was here that Father Palou wrote the biography of Father Serra.

many persons had died and the sailors were too ill to lower the boats.

The land parties fared better, though the way was long and hard. Captain Rivera went ahead. First he went through the old missions and gathered all the horses, mules, cattle, and servants that could be spared. At times this was done "with a heavy hand," as Serra says, for some of the missions were nearly stripped of their stock and their laborers. These supplies Rivera assembled at Velicata, a place fifty miles beyond the last mission to the north. **Rivera's party**

The march to San Diego

From Velicata Rivera set forth on March 24, 1769. With him went Father Crespi and twenty-five "leather-jacket soldiers," who wore leather shirts. There were also three

Mount Rubidoux, Riverside.
This affords a magnificent view.

mule drivers and about forty Indians from the old missions, who came along to help open the roads. The march to San

A Part of the Old Santa Fe Trail.

Diego Bay lasted fifty-two days. For the first eight days they followed an old trail which a Jesuit missionary had opened three years before. Thereafter for forty-two days and a distance of over three hundred miles, the route had never been traveled by white men before. Some of the Indians ran away.

No water

Sometimes there was no fuel even for a campfire, so barren was the desert. Part of the water had to be carried in bar-

Old Dam at San Diego Mission.

So serious had the lack of water been, and so desirable was a regular supply, that early in the 19th century the Indians, under the direction of the Fathers, built this dam to supply San Diego with water.

rels and skin bags. Often the poor animals had to camp for the night without water. After the coast was reached there was enough water — too much, indeed, for then it often rained, and uncomfortable nights were spent in water-soaked clothing. Several nights were made dismal by the roaring of mountain lions. Much of the way was over rug-

ged mountains. The wild Indians did no damage, but sometimes they threatened.

Good news

One morning there was a great cheer in camp. From a hill-top the scouts saw to the north the masts of two vessels lying at anchor in a harbor. They were the *San Antonio* and the *San Carlos*. Next day San Diego was reached.

Roses in California.
Serra found many kinds of strange and beautiful flowers.

There, joy was mixed with sadness. The salutes of welcome and the fond embraces were mingled with the news of the deaths which had occurred in the sea party.

Portola and Serra

Close behind Rivera followed Portola and Serra, with the main herd of stock. Before he left, Father Serra went among the old missions to gather gifts for the new ones in California and to say good-by to his friends. The gifts were sent to Loreto, to be packed by Father Palou, and shipped by

water. Sometimes Father Serra slept in the open, at another time in a cave; then he would find welcome rest at one of the missions. His progress was made slow by a lame foot from which he had suffered for a year.

The Rose of Castile

From Velicata they set forth on May 15. Rivera had broken the trail, and the journey was quicker than his had been. To Serra the country was a wonderland of new Indians and new plants. He was a lover of nature, and he was delighted with the flowers he saw, especially "their queen, the Rose of Castile." On the last day of June the wayfarers reached San Diego. There, on July 16, Father Serra founded the first mission in our California. Near by the presidio or fort was built. California had been settled!

The search for Monterey Bay

Monterey Bay was still unprotected, and Portola lost no time. With two missionaries, twenty-four soldiers, and one hundred loaded pack mules, he continued up the coast by land. On the way the Indians were friendly. At Los Angeles River the Spaniards felt a hard earthquake shock, so they named the stream there Earthquake River. After passing San Luis Obispo the way along the coast was blocked by rugged mountains. Father Crespi wrote in his diary that they were too steep, not only for men, "but also for goats and deer."

San Francisco Bay discovered

After struggling through these mountains they reached the beautiful Salinas Valley, near Soledad. Descending the river, they reached Monterey Bay. Vizcaino had told of a "fine harbor" there. But none could be seen. Portola, therefore, continued up the coast and while looking for Monterey harbor discovered San Francisco Bay, which all former explorers had missed. He now returned to San Diego. On the way back food was so scarce that the men had to kill a mule each day to keep from starving.

Portola's mistake regarding Monterey Bay gave him the

READING SOME OF SERRA'S RECORDS IN MISSION SAN GABRIEL.
Most of them have been taken to Mission Santa Barbara.

good fortune to be the discoverer of the finest harbor on the Pacific coast of the Western Hemisphere. He was a great pathfinder. He had opened an entirely new trail from Velicata to San Francisco, a distance of a thousand miles.

THE MARCH TO MONTEREY.
At the head of the column rode Portola, followed by his lieutenants and the priests.

Monterey founded (1770)

Portola had returned to San Diego without having found the harbor at Monterey, but the next year he easily succeeded. At the same time Father Serra came by water, and on June 3 the mission and presidio of San Carlos were founded near the oak where Vizcaino's party had heard Mass. At last the task assigned to Vizcaino had been performed. The Bay of Monterey had been protected. Soon the mission was moved to the beautiful valley of Carmel. Here the ruins of Carmel Mission still stand. (See page 39.)

CHAPTER VI

ANZA, TRAIL MAKER AND FOUNDER OF SAN FRANCISCO

Two problems

Two great problems now had to be solved. A land route from Sonora must be found, and settlers must be brought to protect the Bay of San Francisco. Supplies for California were very costly. They came by ship to Loreto on the peninsula, thence by pack train twelve hundred miles to San Diego and to Monterey. The long journey wore the poor mules to skin and bones. A land route from Arizona would reduce the cost of supplies by opening a way for bringing stock and crops raised in Sonora. The stock, at least, could come on their own legs.

Anza's first journey

The man to solve the problems was Juan Bautista de Anza, commander of Tubac, an Arizona fort. Born and reared on the frontier, he was a soldier of experience. He had fought many battles, and four times had been wounded by the Indians. He now offered to find a path over the mountains to California, and his offer was accepted by the Viceroy.

In January, 1774, Anza set out from his post at Tubac with a company of thirty-four men, including two missionaries. He had thirty-five mules laden with provisions, sixty-five cattle for food on the way, and one hundred and forty horses. The horses were poor animals, for his best ones had just been run off by the Apaches. Anza turned southwest, through the Pima missions, to get more horses at Caborca. This was the last Spanish settlement between Sonora and San Gabriel Mission, six or seven hundred miles distant.

A hard road

The journey now was hard and lonely, but the soldiers whistled, laughed, and sang as they marched. From Caborca the trail led over the waterless "Devil's Highway," where men and beasts suffered torture from thirst. Across this country the party went in two divisions, for if all the animals had reached the springs at the same time there would not have been water enough to go round.

Palma pleased

Having safely passed this difficult road, Anza reached the Gila River at Yuma. Here he made friends with Palma, chief of the Yumas, and presented him with a bright sash and a necklace of coins bearing the King's image. The necklace so delighted the naked giant that "he neither had eyes enough to look at it, nor words with which to express his gratitude." Palma and his men assisted Anza in crossing the river, carrying the packs and leading the horses, then guided him down the farther bank to a lake on the edge of the great Colorado Desert. Here the worst road of all began.

Lost in the sand dunes

Anza had two guides. One was Father Francisco Garces, who three years before had crossed the Colorado Desert, with only his faithful horse for a companion. The other was Sebastian, a queerly dressed Indian who had fled east across the Sierras from San Gabriel Mission to Sonora. Amid the great sand dunes both guides lost their way. For two weeks Anza wandered helplessly about.

At last he encountered mountains of sand which the now jaded horses and mules would not even attempt to climb. When he turned back toward the lake his difficulties were not over; for the blowing sand had wiped out all trails. At last he reached the lake and there went into camp to rest and restore the men and the pack animals. The camp was thronged by Indians. The friars tried to convert the savages; and the soldiers, who had a fiddler among them, danced with the Indian girls.

YUCCA IN BLOOM.

This is the kind of country through which Anza's journey led him.

Success

After a rest of two weeks Anza again set forth, leaving a part of his packs and some of his men with the Yumas. His faithful followers promised to go with him to the end, even if they should have to travel on foot. Anza now went southwestward, down the Colorado, and round the southern line of the sand dunes. Having crossed the desert, he obtained water and pasturage at the foot of the Sierras, which he followed northward till Sebastian found his former pathway through them.

Anza's route

This trail of the first white man to cross the Sierras is historic. Anza entered the great range by way of San Felipe Creek and Borrego Valley. Then he toiled up Coyote Cañon. The diary tells us, "The cañon is formed by several very high, rocky mountains, or it would be better to say, by great heaps of rocks and stones of all sizes, which look as though they had been gathered and piled there, like the sweepings of the world." The description is a good one.

San Carlos Pass

Continuing up the gorge, past starved Indians living in the cliffs and in caves "like rabbit warrens," three days after leaving the desert Anza emerged through a rocky pass into Cahuilla Valley, girlhood home of Ramona, in Helen Hunt Jackson's story. The desert now gave way to mountain verdure. "At this very place," says Anza, "there is a gateway which I named Royal Pass of San Carlos. From it are seen some most beautiful valleys, very green and flower strewn; snowy mountains with live oaks and other trees native to cold lands. The waters, too, are divided, some running on this side to the gulf, and others to the Philippine Ocean."

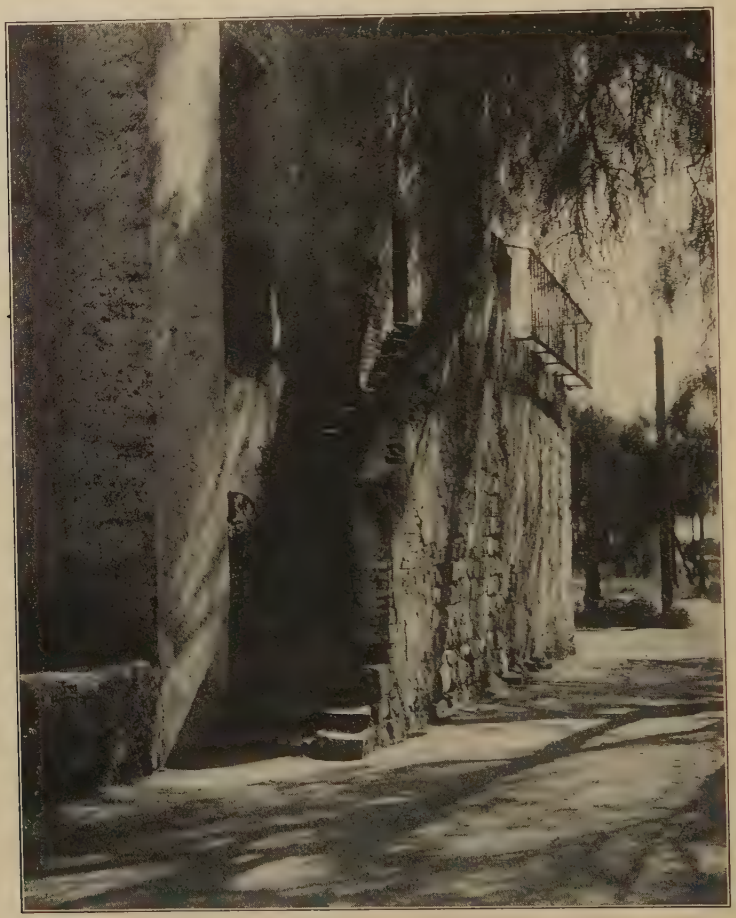
The pass or gateway now opens right into the horse corral of Mr. Fred Clark, a rancher who lives on the historic old trail. In the rocks above the pass smoky walled old cliff dwellings are still to be seen.

SAN GABRIEL MISSION.

This was the goal of Anza's journey and it was also the Mission from which the guide Sebastian had fled.

At San Gabriel Mission

Anza crossed the plateau, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, and, "little hindered by falling snow on the mountains, which turned to mist in the valley," descended Bautista



Old Stairway at San Gabriel Mission.

Cañon and camped on San Jacinto River, near the present town of San Jacinto. "A few days later, as the southern Cali-

fornia sunset blazed upon the peaks, Anza knocked at the gates of San Gabriel Mission, near the future Los Angeles." His march had already covered some seven hundred miles. But he went on to Monterey and returned from there to Tubac over the trail which he had opened, through the pass of San Carlos.

Anza's colony

The Golden Gate could now be protected. Anza went to Mexico City to confer with the Viceroy. Then, on October 23, 1775, he led out from Tubac the first colony destined for San Francisco. Thrilling as was Anza's first march across desert and mountain, his second journey, at the head of the colony which founded the great city at the Golden Gate, is made more so by the interesting details written down in the diaries of the commander and the missionaries. The party comprised soldiers, friars, and thirty families — in all two hundred and forty persons. There were more than thirty women, and one hundred thirty-six boys and girls. Three more were born on the way and became first natives of California.

What a wonderland the new country must have seemed to the older boys and girls, and what tales of the journey they must have told in after years to their children and grandchildren. Most of the colonists were very poor, so payment was made in advance. It was given in the form of clothing and outfit because, if paid in money, they would immediately gamble it all away.

What they carried

"The list of essentials included — besides arms, horses, mules, cattle, and rations — shirts, underwear, jackets, breeches, hose, buckskin boots and buttoned shoes, caps, hats, and handkerchiefs for the men, also ribbons for their hats and their hair; for the women, chemises, petticoats, jackets, shoes, stockings, hats, *rebozos* and ribbons; and the items of children's needs also concluded with ribbons. Spurs,

bridle and bit, saddle and saddle-cushion, and a leathern jacket (*cuera*) of seven thicknesses, were a few more of each man's requirements. And the dole of each family seems to have included all inventions known at the time, from frying

ANZA.
Pathfinder across the Sierras and founder of San Francisco.

pans to blank books. Two hundred head of cattle were taken to stock California."

The party moved along in military order, like a small army on the march. Father Font describes the start and the method of travel, as follows:

BENSON PASS ON THE CREST OF THE HIGH SIERRAS.

It was over passes like this that Anza led his cavalcade. No wonder the women were discouraged and wept at the sight of the snow.

How they traveled

"At a suitable hour, the horses and mules were brought up and each person went out to take his animals. The muleteers took the mules, and the soldiers and servants the horses for themselves and their families. While they packed and saddled, I usually said Mass, as there was enough time for that. When the animals were ready to start, the commander said 'Mount!' We all mounted our horses and the march began. The line was formed in this manner:

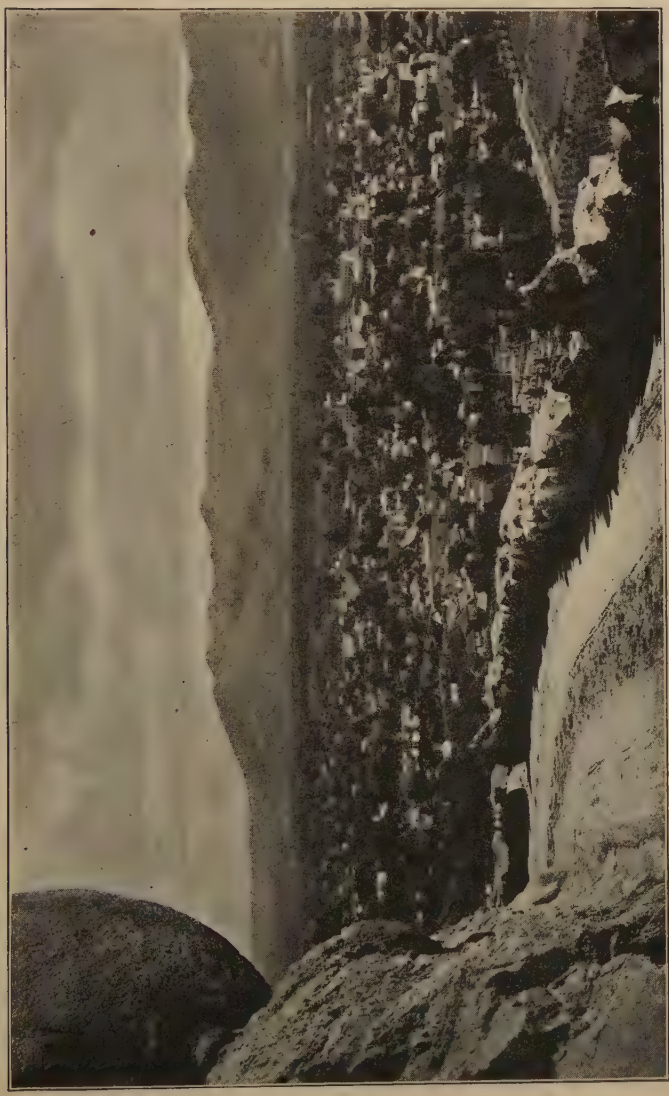
"In front went four soldiers to spy out the road. The commander then followed, at the head of the vanguard. I came next. After me followed the men, women, and children, with the soldiers who went to escort and take care of their families. Then came the rear guard and the Lieutenant [Moraga]. Behind, generally, came the pack animals, and after them the loose horses and last of all the cattle. Altogether we formed a very long line.

Songs and prayers

"As soon as we began the march, I sang the Hymn of Praise, and all the people responded. This was done on every day of the march. As soon as the camping place was reached, after all the people had alighted, the lieutenant went to report to the commander whether all had arrived, or whether anything had been left behind, so that he might order what was to be done. At night, each family recited the Rosary in their huts, and at the end they sang the Hymn of Praise or something else. Each family recited and sang in its own way, producing by this variety a very pleasing effect.

How camp looked

"As there was a very large number of people, when we halted the camp resembled a town, with the huts made by the soldiers with their cloaks, blankets and branches of trees, and especially with the field tents. Of these there were thirteen — nine for the soldiers, one for the lieutenant, one for Fathers Garces and Tomas, one for me, and one large round tent for the commander."



Riverside Seen from Mount Rubidoux.

Chief Palma again made happy

The Gila River was reached late in November. Six days were spent at the Yuma village, because of illness among the women, and to establish Fathers Garces and Eixarch among their chosen flock. Chief Palma was again made happy by the gift of a bright-colored Spanish military costume. He put it on and strutted about like a peacock. Anza ordered a cabin erected for the friars and stocked it with provisions. Palma aided in everything, with all the weight of his authority. Such was the beginning of white settlement at Yuma.

Across the desert

Anza now resumed his journey. Some of his horses had died from the cold, and eleven persons were sick, but he did not falter. At Santa Olaya Lake — where he had camped the previous year — he divided his expedition into three parts. They marched on different days, in order to save the scant water holes in the desert country ahead.

Leading the first detachment in person, to encourage the rest and prepare the way, Anza struck out straight ahead across the desert. In three days he reached the wells of Santa Rosa at the foot of the mountains, and, two days later, camped near Sebastian's Pass into the Sierras. Here he awaited the remainder of his party.

A cheerful reunion

When they came up, they were ill from cold and thirst. Lieutenant Moraga had become deaf from exposure. The two hundred cattle had been without water for four days, and the horses were badly worn. Just before leaving Tubac the Apaches had stolen fifteen hundred head. Most of the emigrants had come without change of mounts, in some cases with a soldier and two or three children on a single horse. Henceforth some had to go on foot. But human nature is cheerful, and the reunion at San Sebastian was celebrated with a jolly dance. The spirit of mirth cannot be killed by hardships.

Anza's cavalcade now crossed the Sierras by the path he had discovered on his former journey. The snow-covered mountains extended a chilly reception to the shivering colonists, who came from the warm climate of Sonora and Sinaloa. The women wept at the sight of the snow, but Anza cheered them on. In the deep cañon, on Christmas eve, a child was born, the third since the departure from Tubac.

Christmas eve in the cañon

County Court House at Riverside.
When Anza crossed the river here he little dreamed of anything like this.

On the way up the trail over ninety head of cattle died from cold and hardship.

Just at San Carlos Pass a severe earthquake shock spread excitement among the weary band. The Indians here remembered Anza and called him Tomiar, "The Man." Where Riverside now stands Anza crossed the Santa Ana River on the bridge built by himself two years before. Three days after New Year's he reached San Gabriel, where the

mission bells were rung in joyous thanksgiving. Two months later the colonists reached Monterey.

Anza explored the shores of the Golden Gate and chose sites for a presidio and a mission. Then he returned to Sonora. When he left, his colonists wept, for he had been to them like a father. His march of more than a thousand miles was one of the longest overland migrations of a colony in North American history, and was remarkable for its success.

San Francisco founded

The presidio and mission of San Francisco were established late in 1776. Next year Lieutenant Moraga founded San Jose, some fifty miles to the south, close to the mission of Santa Clara. Soon a second body of colonists came over Portola's route and founded Los Angeles (1781). Next year saw the founding of Santa Barbara. Thus Spain had made good her hold on California at four points, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco.

Two liberty bells

While Anza explored San Francisco Bay, the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia, three thousand miles away, proclaimed the signing of the Declaration of Independence. A few years later Father Hidalgo in Mexico rang out the liberty bell that freed California from Spanish rule. The descendants of Anza's colonists still live in California. The cities of Oakland and Berkeley and the State University stand on the great ranch granted to one of the families. The rosiest dreams of these founders have more than come true.

Garden of Santa Barbara Mission.

CHAPTER VII

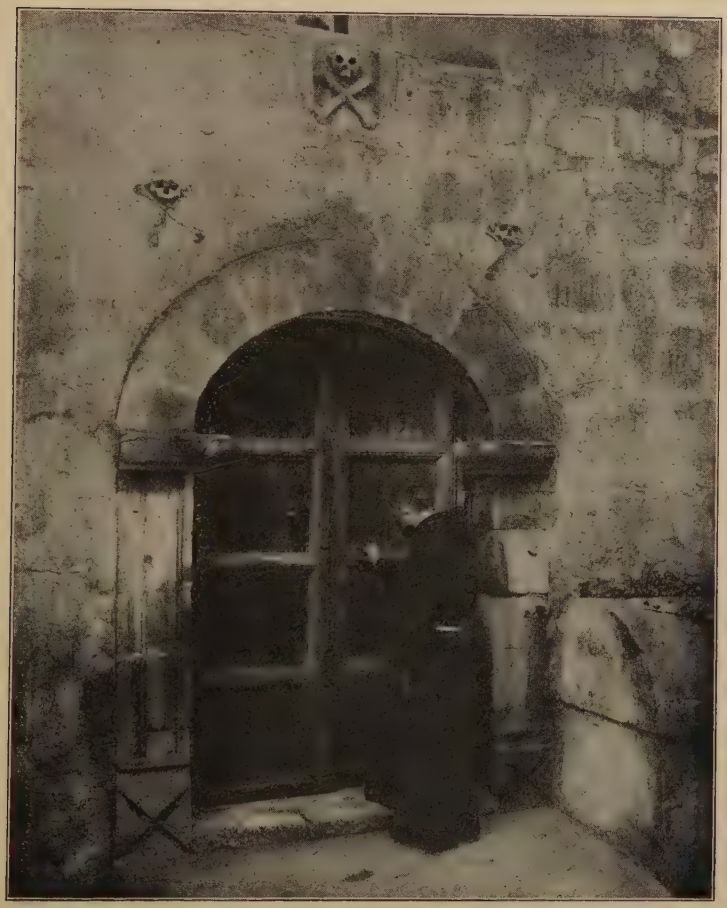
OLD SPANISH AND MEXICAN DAYS

Death of Crespi and Serra

In 1782 Father Crespi died, at the mission of San Carlos where he had worked. Two years later Father Serra also died, and was buried beside his friend. Father Palou con-

MAP OF EARLY CALIFORNIA SETTLEMENTS.
From *The Colonization of North America*, by Bolton and Marshall. Used by permission of The Macmillan Company, publishers.

tinued to toil on at the mission of San Francisco, where he wrote a book telling about the great work of Father Serra and his companions. Beautiful indeed, had been the life-long friendship of these three men.



BROTHER HUGOLINUS AT THE DOOR OF SANTA BARBARA MISSION.

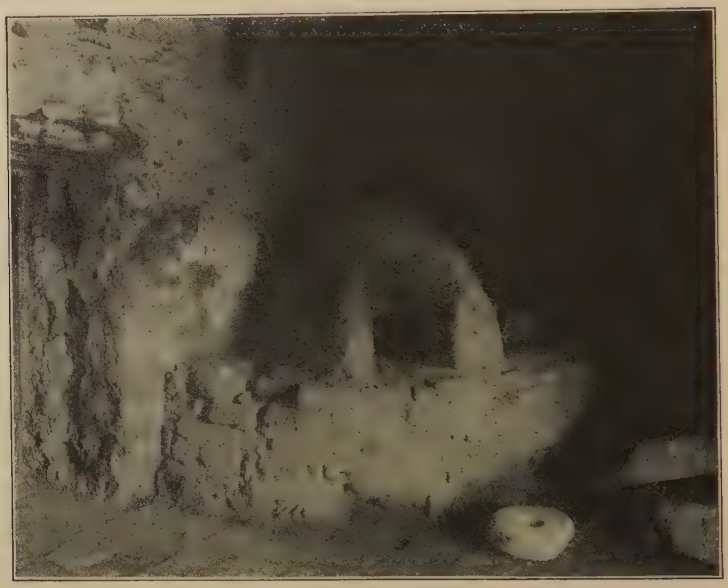
A great chain of missions

Before Father Serra died he and his companions founded six more missions.[1] In after years others were built, until the

[1] These were San Antonio (1771), San Luis Obispo (1772), San Gabriel (1772), San Juan Capistrano (1775), Santa Clara (1777), and San Buenaventuro (1782).

number reached twenty-one, and until the chain extended from San Diego to Sonoma.[1]

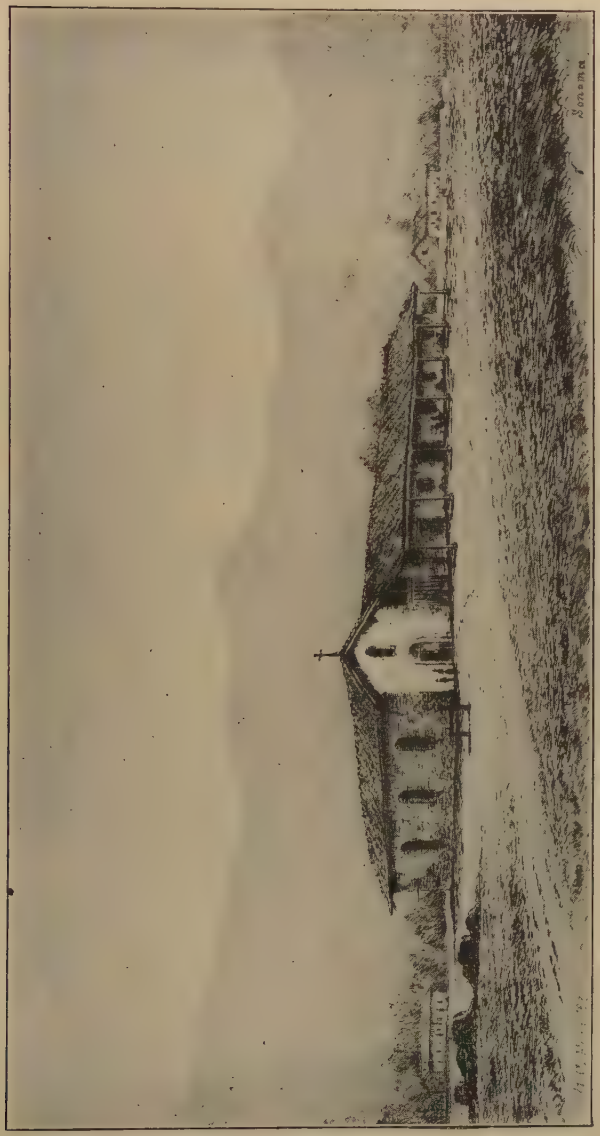
Pueblos A few Spanish towns or *pueblos* grew up, as at San Jose, Los Angeles, and Santa Cruz. Ranches and country homes were also established. Before the end of Spanish days ex-



Kitchen at Mission San Miguel.

plorations were made over the mountains into the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. But the missions founded by the great Serra and his noble companions and successors were the glory of Spanish California.

[1] The other missions were Santa Barbara (1786), Concepcion (1787), Santa Cruz (1791), Soledad (1791), San Jose (1797), San Juan Bautista (1797), San Miguel (1797), San Luis Rey (1798), Santa Inez (1804), San Rafael (1817), and San Francisco Solano (1823). Two other missions, founded in 1780 on the Colorado River, at the request of Chief Palma, were destroyed during the Indian revolt, in 1781, four missionaries and numerous other Spaniards being killed.



Mission San Francisco Solano.
Founded in 1823 where Sonoma now stands.

Life at the missions

At these missions the wild Indians were gathered into villages. There they were taught the Christian faith, and how to do useful things in the white man's way. The women learned housework, spinning, weaving, and sewing. The men learned to herd cattle, shear sheep, till farms, and erect buildings. Under the direction of the missionaries, churches and fine workshops were built. Some of them are still stand-

The churches

Mission San Juan Bautista.

ing, to remind us of the care and toil of these simple Indians and their teachers.

The mission ranches

The mission farms and ranches prospered, raising many thousands of bushels of grain, and great herds of cattle, horses, and other stock. Each mission was usually in charge of two friars and guarded by a few soldiers. The friars

treated the Indians kindly, as if they were children. But sometimes the Indians ran away, because they did not like to work, and preferred the free life of the mountains and valleys.

California under Mexico

Just as the English colonies separated from England, so the Spanish colonies won their freedom from Spain. Father Hidalgo rang the Mexican liberty bell in 1810. After ten long, hard years of war, Mexico became independent, and for a time California was a Mexican province. It was in these

ROPING CATTLE AT MISSION SAN JOSE.
The Californians of that day were expert with the lasso.

Mexican days that the Spanish settlers had the finest ranches and country houses. But it was in these days, too, that the missions were taken away from the missionaries. When this was done, the mission lands were seized by the settlers, the buildings went into decay, and most of the Indians returned to their wild ways.

Life on the ranches

The Californians now lived on their ranches in ease and abundance. Their families were surprisingly large, there

being often a dozen or fifteen children. Cattle were raised by tens of thousands, and trade in hides and tallow became the principal business. Horses ran wild in such numbers that they sometimes had to be killed, or driven away over the mountains. "They were as tall as the English race horse and had the speed and endurance of the Arabian. Good riding horses were accustomed to gallop from twelve to fifteen hours a day without food or rest." The Californians were thought to be the best horsemen in the world.

Fine horsemen

The cavalryman wore a gayly colored blue jacket, with bright red cuffs and collar; his blue velvet pantaloons were buttoned down the sides, but were left unbuttoned at the knees to show his white stockings; his feet were adorned with deerskin gaiters, and his head with broad brimmed hat, behind which showed his black hair in a queue.

The lasso

The Californian seldom rode without his lasso, or lariat, with which he showed astounding dexterity, and which he used for a great variety of purposes. The principal use made of it by the Californians was in catching horses and cattle, but they even employed it for hauling wood. Without dismounting they would throw the rope around a log and drag it to the house.

Amusements

Among the Californians there was much visiting and merry-making. They were fond of sports. Some of the games were not altogether gentle. One amusement was to watch a bull and a bear in combat. To catch the bear three or four horsemen would go to some near-by forest and kill a calf or ox for bait. When the bear came to eat the bait the horsemen rode from their hiding place and lassoed him, tied him, and dragged him to the arena. There he was turned loose in a pen with a savage bull. At first the bull usually had the advantage. But, watching his chance, the bear would seize the angry animal by the nose, then by his

MONTEREY. THE FIRST THEATER IN CALIFORNIA.

lolling tongue, throw him to the ground, and quickly dispatch him. There were also bullfights, in which the bull's antagonist was not a poor mistreated bear, but a gayly dressed Californian armed with sword and cape, in true Castilian style.

CHAPTER VIII

PARADISE INVADED

Other people come to California

OTHER races of men now began to come to California, and the Spaniards were no longer left in sole possession of their paradise. It had been settled by Spain to keep the Russians

A SCENE ON RUSSIAN RIVER.

out. But the Russians kept coming down the coast, and in 1812 they built a trading post called Fort Ross. The stream near which it stood is still called Russian River. Land was cheap in those days and the site was bought from the Indians for "three blankets, three pairs of breeches, two axes,

three hoes, and some beads." The Mexican officials protested against the intruders, but in vain.

The Russians

Kuskof, the founder, brought a colony of ninety-five Russians, eighty Alaskan Indians as hunters, and forty canoes called *bidarkas*. The fort was protected by ten cannons. The Russian hunters secured great numbers of sea-otter skins from San Francisco Bay and other places along the coast. At the Farallones, where they had a station, it is

Fort Ross in 1828.
As drawn by a French traveler.

said they obtained eighty thousand skins in one season. For a time the Russians purchased supplies of the California missions, but soon they opened farms and raised their own provisions.

American traders

From the north these Russians had come. Around the Horn came American traders from Boston and other eastern cities. On the California coast they gathered furs, bought tallow and hides, traded at the missions, and sailed away to

China. Of such voyages Richard H. Dana tells us in his interesting book called "Two Years before the Mast."

British fur traders

British fur traders also came to California. From Hudson's Bay they made their way across Canada, and established posts in Oregon. From there they sent hunting parties south as far as the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. One of the most famous of these traders was Peter Skene Ogden, for whom the city of Ogden in Utah is named. He married Julia, daughter of a Flathead chief, having bought her for fifty ponies. When he made his expeditions she rode by his side. On one of these trips he discovered Mt. Shasta.

The American trappers

Finally, across the Sierras came the American hunters. Ever since the founding of Jamestown and Plymouth the English people in America had been "going west." Bear and bison, forest and Indian, Frenchman and Spaniard, all gave way to their onward march; nor were they stopped by rugged mountain or swollen stream. Trapper and explorer, lumberman and miner, cowboy and farmer, on they came, slowly at times, and again by great leaps and bounds.

The march across the continent

At the head of the procession were the hunters and trappers. Crossing the Atlantic Slope, they threaded the passes of the Allegheny Mountains, poured forth into Tennessee, and then crossed the Mississippi. The way was now obstructed in the southwest by the Spaniards, and in the northwest by the British fur traders. But like a great wedge the American trappers pushed in between them. The center from which most of them started was St. Louis, then the great fur market. From there they made their way to Oregon, to the Utah Basin, and to New Mexico. Finally they found the passes of the Sierras and entered California.

Jedediah Smith

First among the American trappers known to have reached California overland was Jedediah Smith. Coming through the Rocky Mountains, he and his companions spent some

View of the High Sierras.
It was over these mountains that the hardy traders and trappers had to make their way.

time trapping near Great Salt Lake. But in the summer of 1826 he decided to go further west, to look for new hunting grounds. With a party of fifteen men he went southwest to the Mojave villages on the Colorado, near the present town of Needles. The Indians here treated Smith and his men

Grape Vine at San Gabriel Planted by the Spanish Fathers.

well, provided them with food, and with horses and two guides.

At San Gabriel Mission

Crossing the Mojave Desert, in December all sixteen men reached San Gabriel Mission, near Los Angeles, carrying forty beaver skins and many traps. The Spaniards treated them well, but their guns were taken away from them, and Smith was sent to San Diego before the governor. Smith showed his passports, and explained that his party, after crossing the deserts, had been unable to get back for lack of

food and water. Fortunately some other Americans, who had come by water to trade, were at San Diego. They

At San Diego

Bell Tower of San Gabriel Mission.

explained that Smith's intentions were good. After taking away his passports the governor let Smith leave the country.

Leaving San Diego, Smith went to San Bernardino. From there he went north for about three hundred miles, and attempted to cross the Sierras eastward; but five horses died of hunger, and he was forced to return to the valley until the snow melted. Continuing north, he reached the foothills near Modesto.

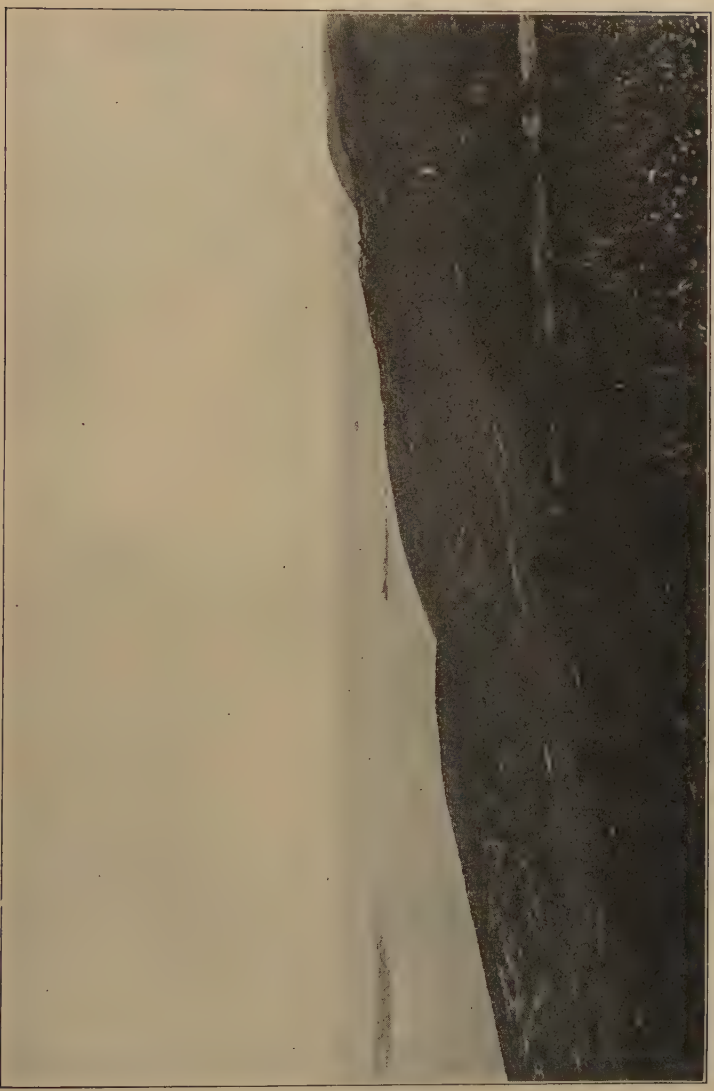
Across the Sierras in summer

Leaving all but two companions behind, in May (1827), Smith again set out to cross the mountains. He took seven

University Peak, High Sierras.

Smith and his companions encountered mountains like these, but they kept bravely on.

horses and two pack mules. Eight days were spent in getting across. The snow was from four to eight feet deep, and two horses and a mule died. While they were crossing the great deserts they often went two days without water, and



Entrance to San Diego Harbor.
This is one of the harbors where the American traders put in when they came by water.

were forced to eat the flesh of horses. At the end of twenty days they reached Great Salt Lake, having left only one horse

NATURAL PALMS.
This was one of the scenes between Santa Fe and Los Angeles.

and one mule. This was a remarkable journey to be made by three lone men.

Having found a trail over the mountains, Smith at once returned to California with a party of eight men. Gathering up some of the men he had left here, he went to Monterey. There he secured permission to go up the coast to Oregon, and to buy horses and mules for the journey, but he must go at once and never return.

Return to California

Smith sailed from Monterey to San Francisco, and then he and his men journeyed north by land, trapping and hunting as they went. They got out of California safely, but in Oregon, when attempting to ford a river, they were attacked by Indians, who killed fifteen men and took all their goods and furs. Smith and two companions escaped, and went to Fort Vancouver, a British fur trading post on the Columbia River commanded by Dr. John McLoughlin, "the white-haired chief." From there a party was sent back to recover the furs.

Up the coast to Oregon

But Smith crossed the mountains through Oregon, and returned to Utah. About two years later he was killed by Indians near the Arkansas River. Smith is to be remembered as the first American known to have reached California overland, and the first man known to have explored the entire coast as far as Oregon.

What Smith had accomplished

Other parties of trappers and traders came after Smith, and soon there was a regular caravan trade between Santa Fe and Los Angeles. American traders brought goods, exchanged them for California mules, and took the mules in droves to St. Louis.

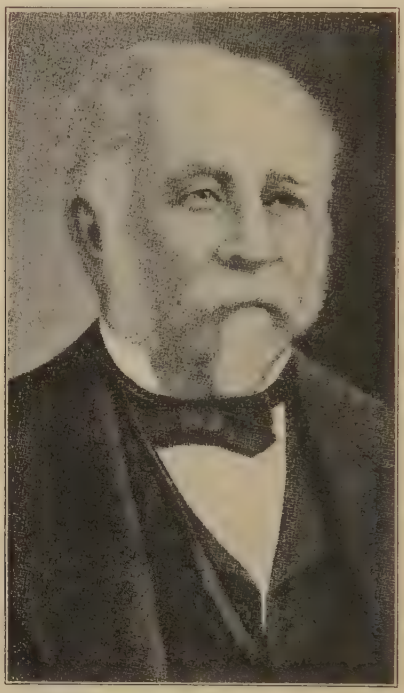
Caravan trade

After the trappers and traders, came the settlers. News of California's fine climate and rich soil was carried back east, and about 1840 parties of settlers began to come overland, by way of Oregon, across the Sierras, and by way of Santa Fe and Anza's trail, braving countless dangers on the trip.

The coming of American settlers

Captain Sutter

One of the most noted of the early American settlers was Captain Sutter. Born in Switzerland, he went to Missouri and became an American citizen. Then he came to California and obtained a large grant of land in the Sacramento Valley. When the Russians left Fort Ross (1840) he bought their stock, tools, and cannons, and moved them to his ranch. Where Sacramento now stands he built a fort, and opened a great farm and trading post. He called his estate New Helvetia.



JOHN A. SUTTER.

His fort at Sacramento

Life in New Helvetia

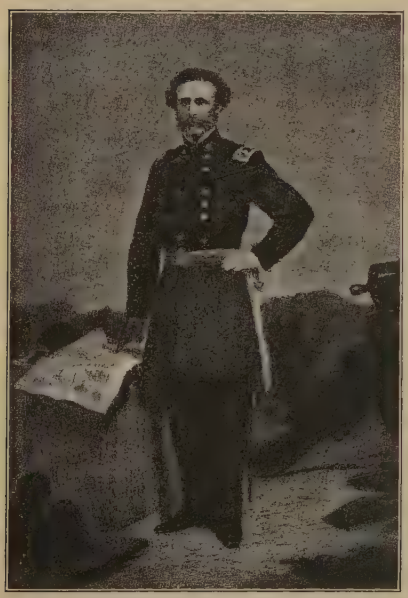
Most of the work on the farm was done by the Indians, who were very obedient to Captain Sutter. The men cultivated the fields, dug ditches, and made bricks for the fort. The children watered the gardens, and were taught to make cloth. Captain Sutter also had many Americans in his employ, and others settled near him. He soon became so independent that the Mexican officials were alarmed, but they were powerless to interfere.

CHAPTER IX

FREMONT AND THE AMERICAN FLAG

John C. Fremont

WHILE traders, trappers, and settlers were making their way to Oregon and California over unmapped trails, the American government began to send men to make maps and report on the country. The most famous of those who came to California for this purpose was John C. Fremont.



JOHN C. FREMONT.

First journey, 1842

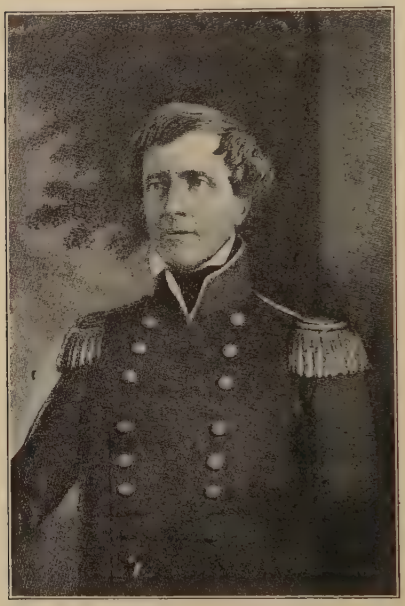
He was first sent to map the Oregon Trail as far as South Pass, the gap in the Rockies by which the emigrants entered Utah. With him he brought old French trappers who knew the trail; but his principal guide was Kit Carson, who was already famous in the west, and had been in California. Coming beyond the pass, Fremont climbed and explored the mountain in Wyoming which still bears his name — Fremont's Peak.

Second journey, 1843

Next year he returned to continue his explorations. In St. Louis he made preparations for an eight months' journey. His party consisted of about forty men, Kit Carson again

coming as guide. Besides twelve carts and a wagon to carry the baggage, they brought a twelve-pounder cannon.

After reaching Oregon, Fremont set out in November to return by a new route. He had heard of Klamath Lake; of a lake called Mary, in the Utah Basin; and of a river called Buenaventura, thought to flow from the basin into San Francisco Bay. These he wished to see. It was a bold enterprise to undertake at the opening of winter, but not too daring for Fremont. With him he took twenty-five persons, some of them mere boys, but all full of courage. They had one hundred and four mules and horses and drove a herd of cattle for food. They had already abandoned the wagons, but they still had the cannon.



General Kearny.
See page 103.

Looking for a fabled river

Fremont started south and soon reached Klamath Marsh. Seeing the smoke of an Indian village, and thinking the natives hostile, he fired the cannon to frighten them. This was the first time the cannon had been shot since leaving St. Louis. Turning eastward, Fremont now sought Mary Lake in southern Oregon. Failing to find it, he turned south into Nevada to look for the fabled Buenaventura River. He

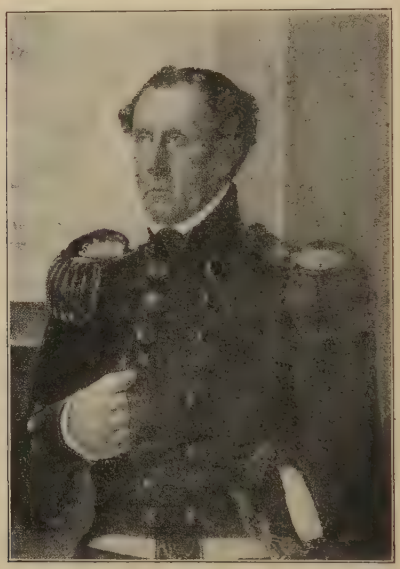
Mountains and Forests Fremont Had to Cross.

Some of the cones seen in the picture are over a foot long and weigh over ten pounds.

and Carson went ahead. Whenever they reached a new stream Carson looked for beaver-gnawed trees, for he thought he would find them only on streams flowing into the ocean.

California Ho!

When they reached Carson River, the mules and horses were in bad condition. Their feet were so cut by the rocks that many were lame. There was no more iron to make horseshoe nails, and they could not be shod, and Fremont knew that they would be unable to cross the rough Rockies. So he changed his plans and decided to find a pass in the Sierras, and come to California. Carson had told the men of its beauties, and they hailed the decision with joy.



JOHN DRAKE SLOAT.

Everybody now set to work to make preparations. Leggins, moccasins, and clothing were all repaired. The Washo Indian guide, Melo, was given a suit of "green, blue, and scarlet." At Walker River they plunged into the mountains to find a pass. As they toiled up the steep slopes, it became necessary to abandon the cannon. Years later it was found near Aurora.

Making a trail

Fremont and Carson went ahead with the guide to find the trails. The snow was so deep that it was necessary to make a path for the animals, cutting footholes and beating down the snow with mauls. In their weakened condition

LAKE TAHOE.

The highest large lake in the United States. Fremont passed this on St. Valentine's Day.

the mules could no longer carry the packs. Sleds were therefore made, and the baggage hauled by the men, the poor animals being driven behind. Many of them lost their footing, rolled down the cliffs, and were killed. Among these was one carrying the pack of botanical specimens collected during a journey of two thousand miles.

Food now became very scarce. They had neither tallow nor grease of any kind, and they suffered greatly for lack of

SUTTER'S FORT.
From an old print.

salt. It became necessary to kill the dogs, and before the crossing was finished several mules also were killed and eaten.

A solemn scene

One night, when Fremont and a few others were ahead exploring, they camped without a tent under a huge pine tree. Here an old Indian came and made them a long speech, telling them they could never reach the valley. This so frightened a Chinook Indian, from Oregon, that he hid his head under a blanket and gave himself up for lost. Of this scene Fremont wrote in his journal: "Seated around the

tree, the fire illuminating the rocks and the tall boles of the pines round about, and the old Indian haranguing, we presented a group of very serious faces." That night Melo, the guide, ran away with his gay suit and was never seen again.

But Fremont kept on. On February 6, from a high peak, he was rewarded with his first view of the California Valley, **The Promised Land**

RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG AT MONTEREY.
On July 7, 1846, Commodore John Drake Sloat took possession of California for the United States.

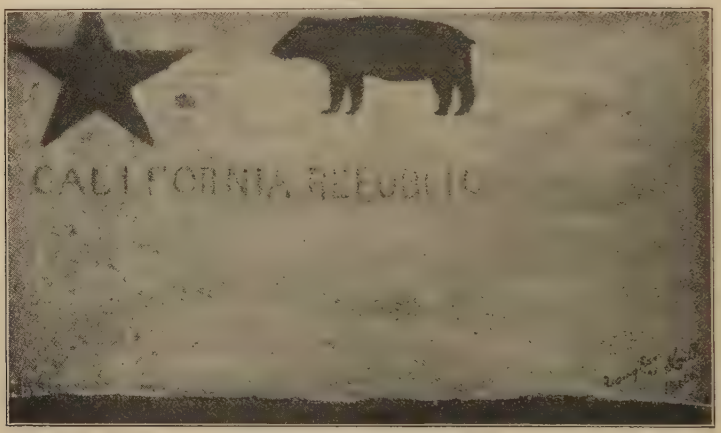
which Carson recognized. On the 14th Fremont beheld Lake Tahoe on his right. Two days later, scouting ahead, he reached a creek flowing west. On February 20, the whole caravan camped on the summit, and the overjoyed men climbed the near-by peaks to feast their eyes on the Promised Land.

There were still great difficulties, for the descent was nearly as hard as the ascent. Hunger increased. Horses gave out, and men became insane with suffering. But as they de- **Hardships still**

scended the American River they were cheered on with views of the valley, beautiful sunsets, and the gleam of Indian fires by the distant marshes of Suisun. They now began to see game, live oak trees, and wild flowers. At last they reached the level valley of the American River, and arrived at Sutter's Fort, where there was food and rest.

The journey home

They presented a sorry picture. They were all on foot, each man weak and thin, leading a horse or mule as weak and



THE ORIGINAL BEAR FLAG.

Made by Todd at Sonoma, June 14, 1846, destroyed in the San Francisco fire.

thin as himself. Out of the sixty-seven horses and mules with which they started over the Sierras, only thirty-three reached the Sacramento, and they were unfit to ride. After remaining at Sutter's Fort twelve days, buying a new outfit of animals and supplies, Fremont set out for home with nineteen men. Instead of trying to go east across the Sierras, he went down the Sacramento, up the San Joaquin, over the Tehachapi Pass, across the Mojave Desert to the Old Spanish Trail, and then back to Utah and St. Louis.

Fremont had been the first to cross the Sierras in winter. He soon returned to California and became a prominent man.

The Bear Flag, 1846

Before the war between the United States and Mexico there were already several hundred Americans living in California. To the Spanish people these Americans were not altogether welcome, and in June, 1846, when Fremont was near, trouble occurred. A party of Americans captured

Flag of the Sonoma Troop, California Battalion.
Destroyed in the San Francisco fire.

Sonoma, and raised the "Bear Flag," as a sign of independence.

California ceded to the United States, 1848

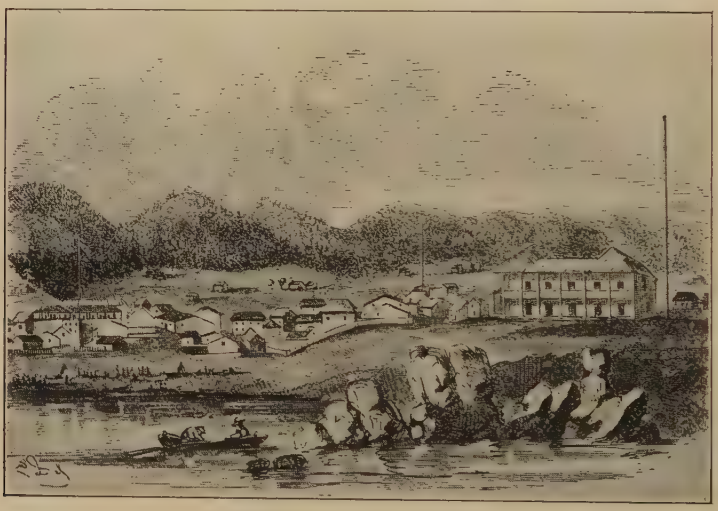
But revolt by the American settlers was made unnecessary by the war with Mexico, which had already begun. On July 7, Commodore Sloat captured Monterey; two days later the United States flag was raised in San Francisco; and in August, Stockton and Fremont took Los Angeles. In December, Kearny came overland from New Mexico and helped to complete the conquest. California now became a part of the United States, and in 1848 was formally ceded by Mexico.

CHAPTER X

GOLD AND THE FORTY-NINERS

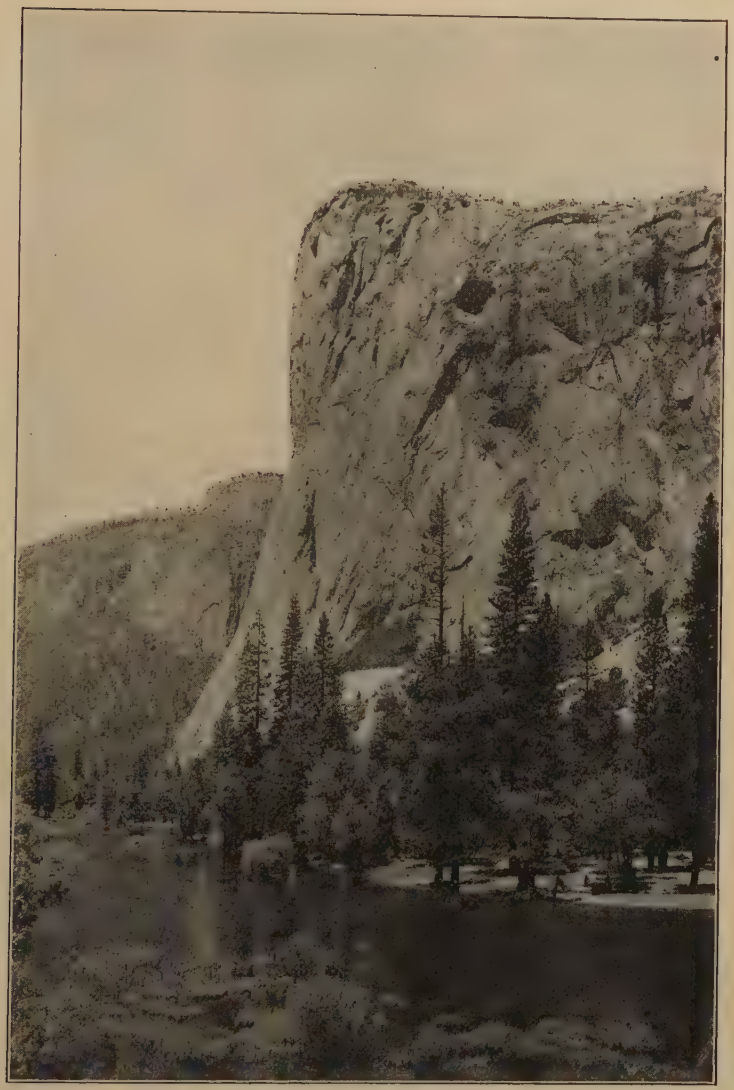
California far away

When California was added to the United States few people in the east knew or cared about the land. The few who did know were either very happy or very bitter over it. This was because in the eastern states California was thought



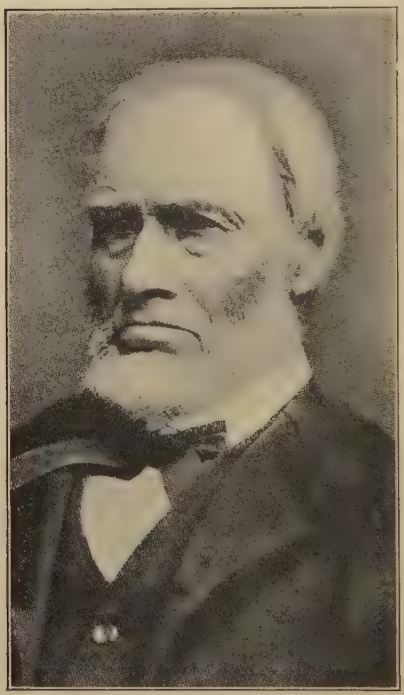
Monterey in the Forties.
From an old print.

to be of importance mainly in relation to the question of slavery. Some people, from the south, wanted more territory in which to open cotton plantations, and others, from the north, wished to restrict slavery to the old southern states where it already existed.



EL CAPITAN, YOSEMITE VALLEY.
The scenic glories of California were as yet practically unknown.

But a great many people, although they had heard the name "California" and knew that it was once a part of Mexico, had to look in their children's school geographies to find out just where California was located. When the news came that the United States had won this land from Mexico, men who could tell about it went about from place to place making speeches, and were well paid for their lectures.



JAMES WILSON MARSHALL.
The man who discovered gold at Sutter's Mill. The Native Sons of the Golden West have erected to him a noble monument on the mountain side overlooking Coloma.

A few men understood the value of California, but most of the people thought it was too far away to be of much use. In 1848 they did not need more land to live on, since the great Mississippi Valley was still thinly settled. Except in the states of Missouri and Louisiana, and the recently added state of Texas, few cities and farms were to be seen much farther west than the Mississippi River.

All the vast territory of the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain regions was to all intents and purposes uninhabited. Even the states along the Mississippi River, which had recently been admitted to the Union, were only scantily settled.

Iowa, for example, had been made a state in 1847, and its capital had been placed at Iowa City, in the center of the state, but nearly all the people lived along the river fringe of the eastern boundary. Even Iowa was thought to be far away from the eastern states. People who moved out to settle there could go by railroad only as far as Buffalo, in New York State. Thence they went by lake steamboats to Chicago, and then by wagons across the country. When they left home, they said "Good-by" to old friends as if forever, feeling that they were colonists setting out to build a new country, and never expecting to see the mother land again.

Gold found in 1848

If this was the feeling about Iowa, it was much more the case with California, and not many people were daring enough to take the long journey. But in 1848 a man named James Marshall discovered GOLD. That simple event changed everything for the state, and indeed for the whole United States. Before this time there had been very little gold mined in our country, and the new discovery was one of the greatest importance.

A great change wrought

Six years earlier some gold had been found in Los Angeles County, but since California was then a province of Mexico, the people of the United States paid no attention to it. But now, just after the people of the east heard that California was ours, they also learned that gold, the basis of all money systems, and one of the most precious of metals, could be had in this new land if men were but bold enough to go so far and dig in the earth. And bold men were not lacking.

Marshall's discovery

Marshall's discovery, then, was important. And it was a pure accident, for it came about in this way. A few Americans, perhaps about two thousand, men of the adventure loving type, had come into California as soon as they learned that the Mexican War was over, and another thousand or

so had preceded them. They had come to try their luck as farmers, or hunters, or trappers, and they brought reports that others would follow them.

The saw-mill at Coloma

Captain Sutter, who was looking ahead to trade with these newcomers, decided that there was one thing they would

SUTTER'S MILL.
From an old print.

certainly need — lumber, with which to build houses. So he went into partnership with James Marshall, a New Jersey man who had been in California for three years, and a plan was made to build a saw-mill on the American River, near what is now Coloma. A road, forty-five miles long, was marked out and partly built from Sutter's store to the site, and on January 23, 1848, the mill was far enough along

to make a test of the mill race to see if it would carry the water needed.

All night the water ran, carrying off loose dirt that had gathered during the building, and in the morning Marshall went to see if everything was all right before completing the saw-mill. As he walked along the race, looking at the clean new bed, he saw some shiny, glittering particles, and stopped to pick them up. This was on January 24. The next day

San Francisco before the Gold Rush.
It was then called Yerba Buena.

he found more of these yellow particles. He must have suspected that they might be gold, but he was not much excited by his discovery, and he let three days pass before he went to Sutter's Fort and told his partner what he had found.

Sutter disappointed

Sutter was at once interested. He was a shrewd man, who saw that if gold were really found in paying quantity it would make a great difference in all the plans he had made, for he had hoped to become the chief merchant of a settled

farming community. In fact, Sutter was afraid that all his plans would be upset. But Marshall had talked about his discovery to the men working on the mill, and there was little chance of keeping it secret, if the metal found was of real gold. Sutter consulted his cyclopedia. Following its instructions the yellow particles were tested and found indeed to be gold.

The news spreads in California

On March 15 an account of Marshall's find was printed in a weekly newspaper in San Francisco, which was then a little town of only seven hundred people. But still there was not much interest, for it was supposed that only a few bits of the precious metal had been discovered, as had happened before, even in the eastern states.

Sam Brannan swings his hat

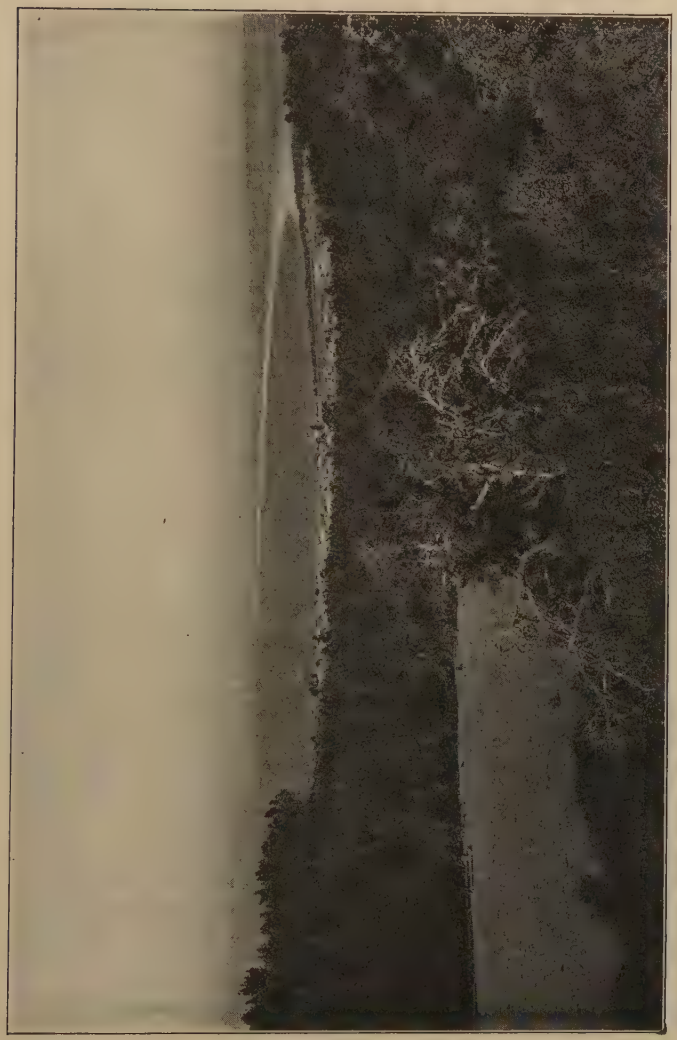
But in May a man named Sam Brannan returned from the American River to San Francisco. Swinging his hat and shouting, he went about the streets holding up a bottle full of gold dust. Men now saw the gold in large quantity, and they went wild over it. The news was spread rapidly by men on horseback traveling past ranches and villages. From all directions there began a rush to the mountains.

Sailors and jailers

Men left their homes and farms, their business and their families, to work in the gold fields. The little towns along the coast, like San Francisco and Monterey, were soon almost deserted. Stores closed, laborers dropped their tools, church doors were nailed up, sailors left ships as they came into harbor, jailers ran away from their prisoners, and the prisoners ran after the jailers — all running as fast as they could to get sudden wealth by digging for gold.

The rush to California

There were not many people in California to share in this good fortune, for in 1847 the total population (not including Indians) had been only about ten thousand. But gold wrought a miracle of numbers. So fast did people come when they heard the news that in 1850 there were one hun-



City and Bay of Monterey.

No one would think to-day that the city was almost deserted during the Gold Rush.

dred thousand. Marshall's discovery was made on January 24, 1848. The rush of Californians began in May.

A miracle of numbers

The first news sent in letters reached the east in June, but it was not fully believed until a box of gold from California was received in Washington late in November. The President's Message to Congress on December 5 assured people that the news was true. He gave also the facts

Pioneer Prospecting for Gold.

about the gold mines as reported to him by Colonel Mason, the Governor of California. Two men in seven days had obtained $17,000 worth of gold. One man in three weeks' work had made $2000.

A poor man's gold mine

These were men who worked with their own hands at washing out the gold from the gravel of the river bottoms. Everywhere such miners were getting rich. Those who had

a little money to pay for Indian labor did not do quite so well, for the Indians were not intelligent workmen, yet they also made big profits. But the main thing shown by the President's message was that here was a kind of gold mining in which even the poorest man, if he would work, had a chance to become rich.

"No capital," says Mason's report, "is required to obtain this gold, as the laboring man wants nothing but his pick, shovel and tin pan, with which to dig and wash the gravel; and many pick gold out of the crevices of rock with their butcher knives in pieces from one to six ounces."

The news spreads

There was another side to the picture. Mason's report told also of high prices for food, clothing, and medicines. Rent for a single room was as high as $100 a month. And here and there were persons who had not been successful in finding gold. But when the report was printed in the eastern newspapers the idea that nearly every one got out of it was that gold had been found in California and that it could be had almost for the mere trouble of picking it up. It seemed as if the news must be traveling through the air, for in all places, near and far, there was excitement. Every big city and every little town saw young men getting together their belongings and preparing to start by any means they could find for this new "land of gold."

Foreigners join the rush

All over the world the news spread. Men started for California from Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, and Holland. Some of them were miners, as from Wales, some mere adventurers, some political refugees running away from revolutions in Europe. They came also from the Pacific countries, like Australia and China. Four thousand Chinese came in a single year (1851).

But by far the greater number of those who took part in the first rush to California were Americans. By the end of

1849, when it was estimated that there were 100,000 people in California, 83,000 were from the United States, of whom 75,000 were newcomers from east of the Rocky Mountains.

Around the Horn

There were three main routes of travel from the eastern states to California. The first was by sailing ship around

A Mining Scene.
From an old print.

South America by Cape Horn. This was a long and tiresome trip, and often a dangerous one. So great was the demand for passage that many old and unseaworthy vessels were pulled out of the docks where they were lying idle, and sent off to earn a share in the high prices which people were willing to pay for passage.

Most of the men who came around the Horn were from the

smaller seaport towns of New England and the northern Atlantic coast. One man who came around the Horn thought he would reach San Francisco in a few weeks. When he found the ship he was on would require months for the trip, he grew discouraged. He complained "there is so much gold in California, and there are so many men going, that by the time I reach the mines, gold itself will be so easy to get that it will not be worth anything."

Across the isthmus

The second route was by ship to the Isthmus of Panama, thence across the isthmus by canoe or boat part of the way,

CROSSING THE COLORADO DESERT.
From an old print.

and by muleback the rest, and then by steamboat, or sometimes by sailing ship, north to San Francisco. Those who came across the isthmus were mostly from the larger cities like New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, and from the middle and southern states.

Across the plains

The third route was the hardest of all, for it was by the long overland journey in wagons drawn by horses, mules, or oxen, through almost unknown country, across deserts and mountains.

The journey from Independence, Missouri, where many of the overland expeditions began, to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains near Lake Tahoe, could be made by a "fast mule train," in good weather, in about four months. Some few made better time than this, but most were much slower. If the start was made late in the summer, there was the danger of being stopped and snowed in by an early winter season. This had been the fate of the Donner party

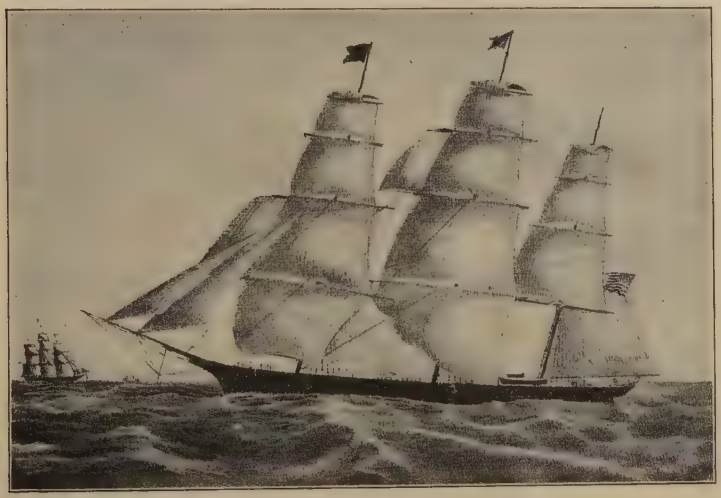
A Pioneer Camp Attacked by Indians.
From an old print.

in 1846, before the "gold rush." Then eighty-three men, women, and children were caught by the snows and held fast on the shores of Donner Lake, almost within reach of the dividing summit, and forty-two died there before rescue came. Such a fate threatened all who started too late in the season.

The multitude

The gold seekers who came overland were from the Mississippi Valley. Many of them already knew something about this method of "moving west," because either they or

their fathers had traveled just this way in seeking western farms. But California was much farther off. Many people started without knowing how long the journey was, or of the lack of water in places, or that there was danger from Indians. They were carried away with excitement, and



THE CLIPPER SHIP "YOUNG AMERICA."

Soon after the discovery of gold, Americans began to come round the Horn in these graceful, fast sailing vessels for which New England became famous.

joined in the grand rush for California, believing they would get there some way, but now knowing just how. Five thousand of them, in 1849, died on the way and never saw the "golden land." But forty thousand others did get across the plains, and nearly as many came by the sea routes. It was as if some fairy had waved a golden wand and the people had sprung from the ground.

CHAPTER XI

GETTING INTO THE UNION

Fear of depopulation in the east

When so many men, and especially young men, left the eastern part of the United States, people became alarmed. They said: "We are losing our population, our industries will suffer, and this new country of California is hurting us,

Los Angeles in the Fifties.
Drawn by an American army officer.

not helping us, in spite of all its gold." But there was a remedy for this evil. Just at this time it happened that there began to come to the United States great numbers of immigrants from Ireland, because of the potato famine there, and from Germany, because of the failure of a great revolution to overthrow kings and to set up rule by the people.

NEVADA FALL, YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The Forty-niners often described the scenic wonders of California. The Yosemite Valley was first entered, apparently, in 1851.

The Forty-niners mainly young Americans

Thus, the east got these new immigrants in large number, while California got the pick of the energetic, daring, young Americans. Men came here from all parts of the world, it is true, especially from countries where mining was known,

but most of the Forty-niners were Americans. California, which shortly before had been very much like any other province of Mexico, suddenly, in a year, was changed to an American community.

Desire for statehood

This new community soon saw the need of a different kind of government from that which had been used by the Span-

THE OLD CITY HOTEL IN 1846.
It was located at the corner of Kearny and Clay streets and was the first hotel in San Francisco.

ish Californians before the Americans came. This Spanish type of government had done very well while there were few people. But California was growing fast. From a village of seven hundred inhabitants, San Francisco suddenly became a city of several thousand. Many of them lived in tents or in brush houses, or even camped out in the gullies that were then the city streets. Good government was needed for homes and for business, and was needed quickly for the people pouring in. Ships were lying at anchor in the harbor, unable to land their cargoes for lack of docks. In 1849 over two hundred ships from United States ports, and

over three hundred from other countries, came into the bay of San Francisco.

Bad conditions in San Francisco

It is hard to think of San Francisco except as the beautiful city which we know now. But in the spring of 1849 there were only a few little centers where people lived. From what is now California Street down to Market Street

The First Presbyterian Church.
From an old print.

there was merely a group of sand hills covered with brush and scrub oak. Between Second, Market, and Mission streets, in a hollow protected from the winds, there were about one thousand tents. This place was called "Happy Valley."

Flimsy houses

The few houses built were very hastily put up and were made of rough boards. Instead of using plaster, they were

lined with cotton wool. Every once in a while fires would break out in one of these houses, and then a whole row would go up in flames. Within a year and a half there were six bad fires, which destroyed not only homes but also much merchandise in the stores.

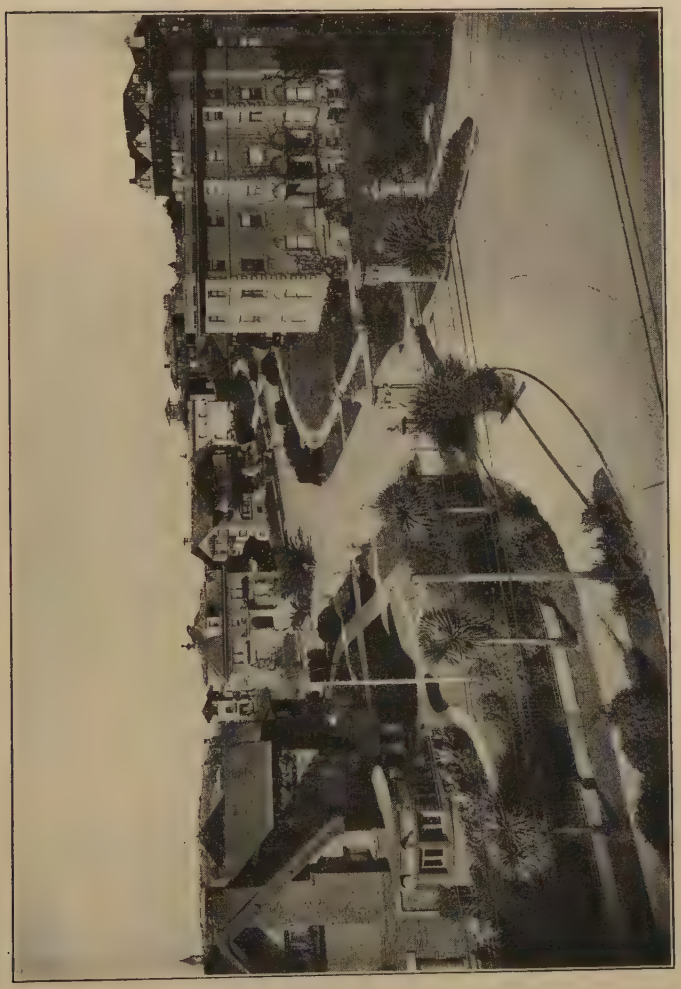
Houses sent from Boston

It was so difficult to get lumber, and labor cost so much, that people took to buying their houses in the east and having them shipped out to California. Many such houses were made in Boston and sent out in sections. In fact, the first year after the discovery of gold San Francisco was a kind of grand camping resort, where men lived as best they could, not certain that they would stay long. They were constantly going to and coming from the mines. It was a city of men, for there were few women. There were few servants. Every man did his own cooking, mended and washed his own clothes, repaired his house, or patched up his tent.

These conditions did not last long for where men have money to spend freely, like the successful gold miners who came to the city for a "good time," there will always be other men with comforts and pleasures to sell. By the end of 1849 there were some really good hotels, and a few well-built houses. As the houses grew better, however, the streets grew worse, because of so much traffic.

The mud and the rats

In the rainy season the mud was so deep that sometimes horses and wagons were actually swallowed up by it. If a man slipped off the plank sidewalk, some one usually had to fish him out of the sticky mud. Then there were the rats everywhere, which, like the gold seekers, had come with the ships from all over the world. They were in the houses and stores; they ran scurrying about the streets; they could even be seen in the harbor, swimming from ship to ship.



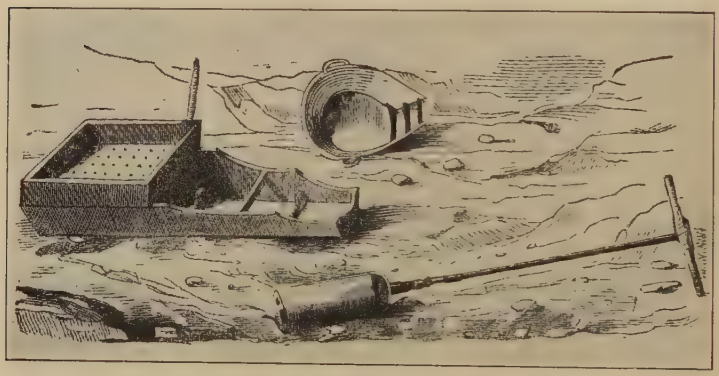
PRESIDIO TERRACE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Seventy-five years have made a decided change in living conditions in San Francisco.

Need of strong government

At first, then, men put up with bad living conditions, because they did not expect to stay long. In just the same way they put up for a while with the old, weak form of government. But by the summer of 1849 there were many bad characters in California, and especially in San Francisco. They did as they pleased, committed crimes, and were generally defiant of any authority.

The rest of the state also needed good order and government, for the men in the mines and for the new towns grow-



Gold Rocker, Washing Pan, and Gold Borer.

ing up in the mountains and along the coast. In the first few months after the gold discovery there was very little crime or disorder at the mines. Property and life were as safe as in a well-ordered eastern town. These early miners were of honest and industrious habits. But soon there came also gamblers and adventurers who hoped to live from the profits made by those who worked. Each group of honest men had to meet disorder and crime by local governments rapidly set up as the need arose.

Western patriotism

There was another reason why a new government was desired. This was the patriotic wish of the Americans to make

their new home a part of the sisterhood of American states, — to "get into the Union." The people of California wanted their territory to become a full-fledged state. The "old thirteen" colonies that had formed the United States had

THE SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.
Emblem of the statehood which the people of the territory desired.

been very jealous of their state rights at first, and for a long time were afraid for the Union. But as people moved west and grew in numbers, one of the fondest hopes of the new settlements was to be permitted to form a state government and be admitted to the Union. New western communities always felt strongly what is called the "sentiment of nation-

ality," and the people of California were as eager for statehood as the people of Illinois, or Ohio, or Iowa had been in their turn.

Lack of authority

Now it was a curious fact that, in strict law, California had no general government at all, for as soon as the treaty of peace with Mexico was signed, the military governor had no legal authority, since there was no longer any war. Though he was still obeyed, it was only because people thought this was the best way of getting along until Congress acted.

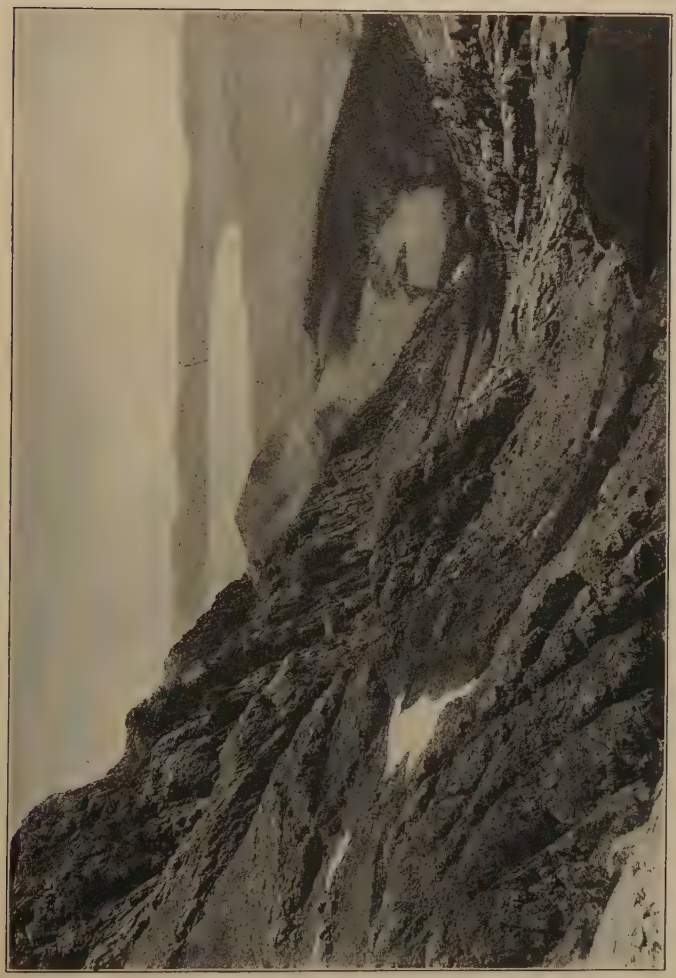
But Congress was slow to set up a government for California. This was because the old slavery quarrel was now stirring again, and men were fighting in Congress about the spread of slavery to the new territories, of which California was counted as one. At first President Polk had wished Congress to act promptly and establish a territorial government in California. But this was before the news of the gold discovery had excited the east, and when California was thought of merely as a land, not as a people. So it was said, "There is no hurry."

Californians help themselves

Then came the rush of the gold seekers. They needed government, they wanted to be "in the Union," and they were angry at the delay of Congress. At last, with the consent of General Riley, the new military governor, the people of California took matters into their own hands. They elected forty-eight delegates to a convention. Seven of them were Spanish Californians, for the Spanish people also were eager for a government that would protect their lands and interests.

The convention at Monterey and the constitution

On September 3, 1849, the delegates met at Monterey. There they drew up a constitution and asked for admission of California as a state in the Union. The constitution was printed in both English and Spanish so that all could read it. It was very much like those usually set up by the other



Mono Lake from the Top of Mono Pass.
This is one of the historic passes through which the immigrants came from Nevada.

new states. But it was modeled especially on that of New York, where the constitution had been recently amended, and of Iowa, which had just been admitted to the Union. So we may say that California had a constitution of the newest fashion.

California admitted

This constitution was important for the Union as well as for California, for it provided that slavery should not exist in the state. It also fixed the boundaries, another thing about which Congress was not at all decided. The provi-

San Jose in 1856.

From an old print. San Jose was the first state capital of California under the constitution of December 20, 1849.

sion prohibiting slavery was a hard blow to the south, which desired to see slavery extended. The result was a hot debate in Congress over the admission of California to the Union. The south opposed while the north favored her admission. The result was the famous "Compromise" or "trade" of 1850. Thus California got a great deal of attention in the east, not only for her gold, but also for her stand on slavery.

A governor chosen

But California went right ahead with her plans while Congress debated. The convention at Monterey closed on October 13; an election was held, and Peter H. Burnett was chosen governor; and the legislature met at San Jose in December. Nine months later, September 9, 1850, Presi-

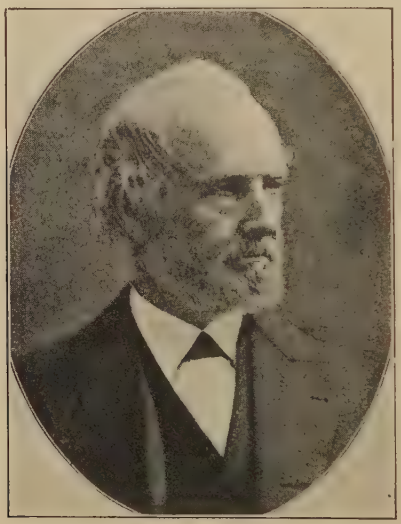
THE CAMINO REAL.

A present-day view of the old road along which Governor Burnett's coach raced.

dent Fillmore signed a bill at Washington, to admit California to the Union as a state. This is why we celebrate September 9 as "Admission Day."

The glad news of administration is heard

On an October morning, the eighteenth, the ship *Oregon* sailed into San Francisco Bay with the news, and almost on the instant messengers were started to all parts of the state to spread the glad tidings. On the top of one of the two stage coaches that started next morning in a mad race for San Jose was Governor Burnett himself. Each coach was drawn by six horses and it was a real race. As they drove along the old Spanish highway — the Camino Real — the news was spread by shouts to the ranchers along the way and to the people in the towns. Governor Burnett's coach fairly flew along the Alameda and dashed into San Jose three minutes ahead of its rival. It was a glorious day for California. She had got into the Union.



PETER H. BURNETT.

An early pioneer and first governor of the State of California. Like many others Burnett came to California from Oregon.

CHAPTER XII

THE VIGILANTES

Good government will not run of itself

PEOPLE sometimes think, when they set up a government, that it will work by itself and that they do not need to bother about it. When they think that way, and are careless about government because they are so busy making money or enjoying life, then control is pretty sure to fall into the hands of bad men who are busy in politics, and who make a business of helping themselves at the expense of other people's property.

SACRAMENTO IN 1849.
From an old print.

Crimes and disorder

This was what happened almost immediately in California. The government once formed, the people who had

been so eager to have it and to "get into the Union," let it run at loose ends. Already there had been troubles with sluice-box thieves and murderers in the mining districts. The miners had usually settled these troubles in short order by setting up a Vigilance Committee, which chased the criminals out of the district.

Bad men control politics

But now, in the fast-growing city of San Francisco, there was a reign of terror. Wicked men had flocked to the city from all over the world, especially from Australia. They knew that everybody was too busy making money to pay much attention to politics, so before any one knew how it was done, the criminals were in control of the city. They permitted murders and robberies to go on unchecked. They prevented good citizens from voting, by hiring bullies to strike and beat any one who dared oppose the "gang" on election days. These bad political "bosses" were even accused of causing the terrible fires which so often occurred, especially the great fire of 1851, which destroyed over a thousand homes, and caused ten million dollars' damage.

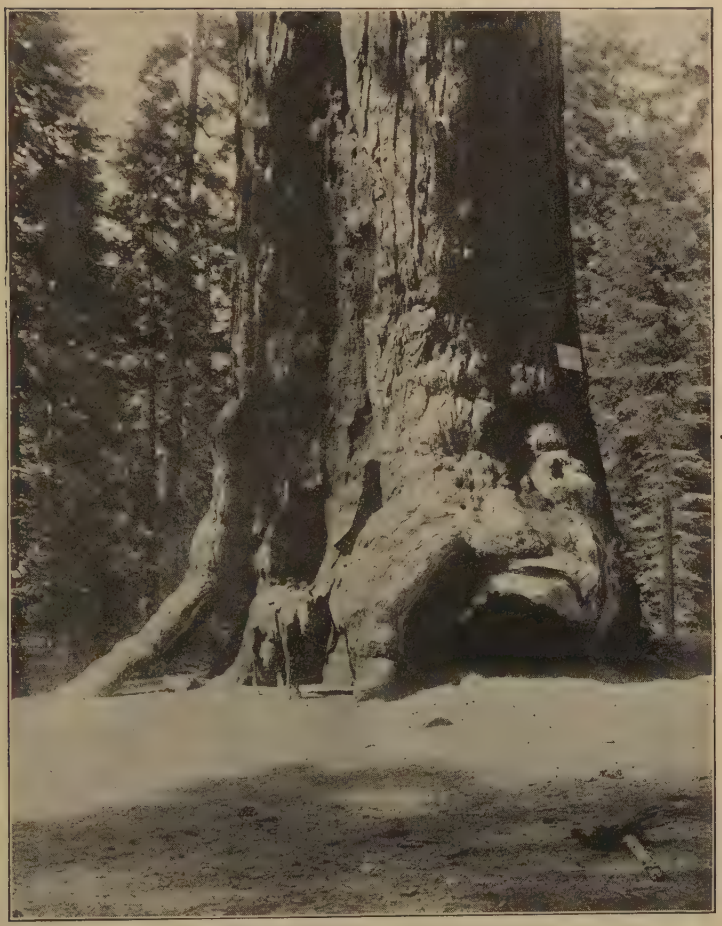
The vigilance committees

At last, however, the good citizens of San Francisco became angry with this "legalized robbery." Led by William T. Coleman, they organized the famous Vigilance Committee of 1851. It was made up of seven hundred men.

The Committee of 1851

They said that they would punish crimes by law, if possible; but if the laws were not adequate or if the courts were corrupt, they would punish the criminals without the help of the courts.

Within a few days there was a serious case to deal with. A man named John Jenkins was caught trying to rob a store. He already had a bad record of crime and violence. In an hour he was brought up for trial before the committee; in two hours he was condemned, and before a full day had passed a great procession of citizens marched him to Ports-



THE GRIZZLY GIANT, WAWONA.

The Sequoia forests of California are among the wonders of the world. John Bidwell discovered the Calaveras Forest in 1841.

mouth Square and hanged him. The committee did great good in "cleaning up" the city. Four men were executed and thirty were sent away in this first year. Life and property were now safe for a time.

But people forget so easily. Four years later, when some of the lessons of 1851 had been forgotten, another committee had to be formed. Again the bad men had become

SUNSET IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY.

Peaceful scenes like this awaited those who in recent times have discovered the treasures of this fertile valley. The cotton of the Imperial Valley is famous.

bold and violent. And they were now better organized than before to control elections and elect their own judges who would wink at their crimes.

One man dared to say what he thought of these criminals and bad political bosses. He was James King of William,

editor of the *Bulletin*. He wrote in his paper about the misdeeds of a man named James Casey, who had been a convict in New York State. In revenge Casey shot King on the street on May 14, 1856. King had become a martyr for good government. **The committee of 1856**

The men who had organized the committee in 1851 now saw that they must act again, so they formed the New Vigilance Committee with Coleman as their leader. Casey was promptly tried and executed. But the committee was determined not to stop here. They would clear the city of rascals. They organized a force of six thousand citizens, and had regular troops of infantry and cavalry. They formed a special police force, and set up a fort in the heart of the city. They hanged four men and drove thirty others out of California. Eight hundred men suddenly decided that it would be healthier to leave San Francisco, and they left, unmourned.

This Second Vigilance Committee was thorough, and soon San Francisco was a quiet, orderly city. Then the members of the committee quietly stopped their work and went back to their ordinary lives.

William T. Coleman

The name of William T. Coleman is that of the first great man of energy and courage in leadership to stand out in the new state, and he is *typical* of the first ten years of California's history as a state. These ten years were a time of adventure and of risk and daring in new undertakings. It was a time of hurry and push, of excitement and of great efforts in gold mining and in business.

But just because of all this hurry, not many people thought of the duty of living simply as good citizens under good government. When evils crept in, men like Coleman put aside their business pursuits for a while, and showed the courage that was in them. But they forgot that the only

CATHEDRAL PEAKS, FROM TUOLUMNE MEADOWS.

way in which they could have good government all the time was to be on the watch all the time against evil doers.

William Walker, filibuster

The need of good government in California at this time was shown by another form of lawlessness, called "filibustering." Chief of the filibusters was William Walker. Walker was a New Orleans physician and newspaper man. Coming to San Francisco, he organized a force of men (1853) to go to Lower California to conquer that territory and add it to the United States. People believed that he intended to get new lands for the expansion of slavery. What he did was unlawful, but there were in California many adventurous Americans ready to help him or even to go with him.

His force landed on the shores of Lower California, but was easily defeated. Walker then tried to march overland to get back to American soil. The way was hard and many of the men died from wounds or from starvation. Those who got back were arrested at the border by United States troops, but neither Walker nor his men were punished. Indeed no one took Walker's scheme very seriously, and few understood just what he was planning to do. Several other "filibusters" raised parties in California to invade Mexico.

CHAPTER XIII

THE PONY EXPRESS AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

Better means of communication

California was now a member of the American family. But she was a long way from her sister states, and very soon men began to think of ways to shorten the time for travel and for sending letters. Mail at first came once a month by steamboat from New York to Panama, then was carried

The Overland Mail en Route for San Francisco.
From an old print.

The overland mail

across the isthmus — on muleback perhaps — and taken by steamboat to San Francisco. But this took so long that the government at Washington planned to send letters overland. Mail routes were surveyed, roads were built, and owners of mail coaches were paid good sums to give regular service over the two thousand miles between the Missouri River and Sacramento.

The Pony Express

But even this was too slow for business letters, so a Pony Express was started by a private company to carry letters from St. Joseph, Missouri, to San Francisco. There were sixty riders. They were picked men, good horsemen, with courage for any danger. Each man, on the days when he rode, was expected to cover about seventy-five miles, and to carry two hundred letters. To make them as light as possible, they had to be written on tissue paper. Postage was

THE PONY EXPRESS ACROSS THE PLAINS.

five dollars for each half ounce, so letters were made short in those days. It was really a messenger service. The time for sending a letter across the mountains to San Francisco was eight to ten days. This service was started in April, 1860, and continued twice weekly, until October, 1861. Then a telegraph line was completed, and the hardy ponies and their bold riders were given a rest.

The telegraph

The men picked for the Pony Express had to be light in weight, good riders, bold in danger, and able to endure fatigue. It was just the life for hardy young Westerners.

Many of them had stirring adventures. Some of them were killed by Indians or by white outlaws. All of them were ready to go beyond their regular route if, on arriving at a station, they found the next rider ill.

"Pony Bob"

"Pony Bob," in the fall of 1860, when the Piute Indians went on the war-path in Nevada, rode his own route eastward, seventy-five miles from the summit of the Sierras, then kept on for a comrade who could not go. He finished

Arrival of the First Overland Stage Coach in San Francisco. From an old print.

that route, then after a rest of nine hours, he turned westward on the return route. He was now forced to dodge Indians by making detours. Yet in the end he reached his original starting point nearly on schedule time, having traveled three hundred and eighty miles.

Sometimes a special effort was made for speed. The fastest time of all for the two thousand miles from the Missouri River to Sacramento was made in carrying President Lincoln's inaugural address in 1861. This was done in five days and seventeen hours.

The Pony Express gave very good service for business letters, and the stage coaches carried passengers and small packages of valuable express or freight. But this was not enough, for men in the East wanted some quick way by which they could send to California heavy goods they wished to sell. And Californians were just as eager to get the goods quickly. Better means of carrying freight were needed. How to provide them was the question.

Now, between 1850 and 1860 there had been a great deal of railroad building in the states of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, so that all parts of these states were connected by railroad with Chicago, St. Louis, and the East. By 1860 freight could go by railroad or by water on the Missouri River to Kansas City and Omaha. Why not have a railroad across the continent?

Early talk of railroads

There was much talk about the plan, but people could not agree. Various eastern cities wanted to be the great "terminal" of such a railroad. Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Memphis, and New Orleans were all rival claimants. This quarrel was very harmful. The question of a railroad became mixed up with that of slavery, about which the North and the South were disputing. And so the building of a railroad to California was delayed longer than it should have been. Quarrels usually do harm.

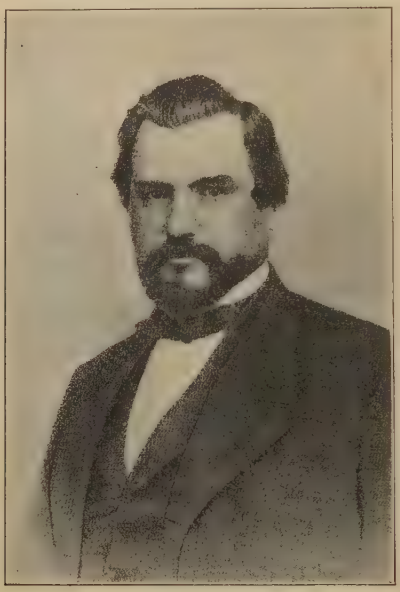
Delayed by slavery struggle

But the railroad was sure to come, and the Civil War hastened its coming. When that war broke out the North was very anxious about California, for it was feared that it might join the Confederacy. It was remembered that it was in San Francisco that William Walker had first started his schemes for expanding slavery. California, it is true, had prohibited slavery, but there were many men in the state who had come from the South, and the North was anxious about the stand California would take. The best way

to hold California for the Union, it was thought, was to improve the means of travel. A railroad must be built to the coast quickly, and by a northern route, so the northerners said.

California loyal to the Union

There was really no danger that California would join the Confederacy. Indeed there were very few in the state who wished it. Just as in 1849 the desire was to get into the Union, so now the desire was to stay in it. And none was more loyal to the Union than Leland Stanford, the "war governor" of California. The people were loyal too. Sixteen thousand men enrolled in the militia, but the distance was too great to send them overland to the seat of war. A few volunteers got into active service in the East, but most of the militia's work was limited to Indian fighting and border patrols in California.



LELAND STANFORD.
California's "War Governor."

Judah, the engineer

The war, however, did hurry the building of the railroad. The need of quick communication was more apparent than before. A young California engineer named Judah had already in 1859 mapped out a route from Omaha, across the Rocky Mountains, through the Sierras, to Sacramento, and had urged action at Washington. Then four Sacramento men met and organized the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and employed Judah as engineer.

The names of these men should be remembered. They were Leland Stanford, grocer, Mark Hopkins and Collis P. Huntington, hardware merchants, and Charles Crocker, dry goods merchant. Judah went again to Washington, and now that the war had shown the need of the road, he got a better hearing. President Lincoln signed the bills, July, 1862, which provided for construction by two groups

Leland Stanford Driving the Golden Spike.

of men, one to build the Central Pacific from the western end, and the other to build the Union Pacific from Omaha.

The building of the railroad

Work began in 1863. To build two thousand miles of track through unsettled lands, where only unfriendly Indians could be found, where there were no towns to provide supplies for the great army of workmen; to cross over, through or under steep mountains, higher than ever a railroad had been before, — these were feats so difficult that thousands of people believed the road would never be finished.

Stupendous difficulties

Land grants

But Congress was interested in the highway, for its members knew that the whole country would be the better for it. For these reasons the government made large gifts of public land to the men who had the courage to put their money into the railroad. Without such grants it could not have been built at this time. It was one of those things that had to be done as it was done, or put off for a long time.

The Inner Quadrangle at Stanford University.
The golden spike and silver hammer used by Leland Stanford are kept in the museum here.

Yet there were evil after-effects, when the land grants gave the railroad control of state politics.

Promontory Point

Judah did not live to see his plan completed, but the work was pushed steadily forward, and finally in May, 1869, the last tie was laid at a place where the roads from Sacramento and Omaha met. The site was Promontory Point, Utah, fifty miles northwest of Ogden.

To mark the event three specially made railroad spikes

were used in fastening the last rails to the ties. Arizona gave one made of gold, silver, and iron; Nevada's spike was of silver; California presented a golden spike, which was driven into place by the presidents of the two lines — Stanford for the Central Pacific, Durant for the Union Pacific.

The golden spikes

The great day was celebrated, not only on the spot, but everywhere, all over the Union, for the Pacific coast was at last tied to the Atlantic. The golden spike of California was pulled up afterward and, together with the silver hammer which Stanford used, is now shown as a curio in the museum of Stanford University.

The railroad opened California to the East, and settlers came, not alone to work in the mines, but to build farms and homes, and to develop the grain and fruit ranches of the many fertile valleys.

CHAPTER XIV

TROUBLOUS TIMES AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The boom years

THE eight years after the Civil War were a time of rapid growth and development all over the northern states of the Union. They were years in which big enterprises were at-

RAILROAD BUILDING ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

tempted; years in which railroad building went on at a tremendous pace; years in which business men took big risks for big profits. When we think of the daring and energy of the men who came to California in 1849, we may com-

pare with it the daring spirit, sometimes even the gambling fever, that went through the United States in these after-the-war years.

Public graft

With this business spirit there came, just as it had come earlier in California, a spirit of lawlessness. But instead of boldly breaking the law for their own purposes, evil men now found tricky ways to evade the law. They became "grafters," and by bribery and in other ways managed to get control of public offices. They did illegal things in what seemed a legal way. In this California was but one of all the states, for they were all swept by an after-the-war rush to get business started again without much thought of the effect upon government.

But in California, besides the general overdoing of new business, there were some special conditions that did not exist in the other states.

The Chinese question

In the first place, there was the question of the Chinese. They had been coming over since 1849, and they had been brought in large numbers to do the hard work of building the railroad. By 1870 there were seventy-five thousand of them in the state. The white workingmen complained that they were being driven from work by the cheaper Chinese, and that while the rich men in the state, who hired Chinese labor, were growing richer, white laborers were growing poorer.

Speculation

Then again, while honest mining was still going on, there had grown up a group of speculators in the mining stocks who themselves gambled and who taught others to gamble. The result was that many men were foolishly led on by these gamblers and lost all their money.

High freight rates

The farmers who came in and took up grain lands soon found there was little profit, because there was but one railroad in the state and it could charge whatever rates it pleased.

The farmers said that the railroad took their profits away from them. The merchants complained that the railroad gave lower rates to those who were special friends of the railroad and that this was not fair. In short, by 1873, when a great financial crisis swept over all the United States, ruining thousands of business men and throwing hundreds of

The crisis of 1873

A Cherry Orchard.
The fruit farmers were at the mercy of the railroad.

thousands out of employment, the situation in California was already very bad.

The Constitution of 1879

A great part of all this trouble was simply that California, like the rest of the country, had been overdoing a good thing; had tried to do too much business on too little capital and too fast. The trouble was really due to the fact that the people had been careless in business, and careless about their

government. They should have blamed themselves. But it is natural to make excuses for oneself and to put the blame on some one else.

Discontent

This time every one in California began to say that something must be wrong with the form of government under which such bad things could happen. They said they must set up a new government, so a Constitutional Convention was summoned to put things right.

There were two classes of people, especially, who felt badly treated, the workingmen of the cities and the farmers. The workingmen had been stirred by a popular orator named Dennis Kearney, who said all the trouble was due to the fact that the Chinese would work for less pay than would an American, so that the Americans lost the jobs. Kearney talked day after day, to crowds of men out of work, on this one topic. He began and ended every speech with the words, "The Chinese must go."

Dennis Kearney

But workingmen had other things to complain of also. They joined with the farmers when the time came to vote for delegates to the convention, and won a victory at the polls. So the delegates of these workingmen and farmers had a majority and controlled the convention when it met in Sacramento in 1879.

The legislature curbed

The chief complaint was against the railroad, because it was said that by bribery and scheming and always meddling at elections it had in the past been able to say who should be elected to the legislature. People said, "The railroad owns the legislature," and they were almost as much afraid of the legislature as they were of the railroad.

The result was that in the new Constitution of 1879 an attempt was made in every possible way to take away from the legislature the power to do things of importance, or to pass laws of importance. The idea was to keep that power

THE CAPITOL AT SACRAMENTO.

directly in the hands of the people for use at regular elections. The people said, "Of course we have to have a legislature, but we are afraid of it. We will elect one, but we will tie its hands."

Legislation by amendments

The way in which this was done was to put into the constitution itself many laws that under the old constitution had been left to the legislature to pass upon. By this

method all these laws became parts of the constitution and the only way in which they could be changed was by a constitutional amendment, voted upon by all the people. This was thought to be a better form of government because it was more democratic. Certainly it was a new idea in the United States.

Bryce's opinion

One of the keenest writers on American politics, James Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth" just published at that time, thought this California idea so new and, as he regarded it, so dangerous to good government, that he devoted many pages to discussing it, and even printed in his book the greater part of the California Constitution of 1879. Bryce's argument about democratic government was that it is the business of good citizens to think about good government all the time, and to elect to the legislature only good men, whom they can trust to carry out the people's ideas.

The "California idea"

Whatever Bryce's criticism, it is an interesting fact that "the California idea" became a sort of model for many other states, especially those in the west, and they either amended their constitutions or adopted new ones with similar reforms. Thus California, as early as July 4, 1879, when the constitution was adopted, was the leader in this new method of trying to make government more democratic.

CHAPTER XV

THIRTY YEARS OF GROWTH

Chinese immigration stopped

THE birth and youth of a state often supply to its history the incidents that seem most exciting. It is the period of what is called dramatic interest. This is because everything then is new. The later years seem humdrum in com-

RAPID GROWTH.
Colorado Street, Pasadena, in the eighties. Compare the same view on page 153.

parison. This is true of California, for she, more than most states, had in her youth some very thrilling times.

But her period of growth is interesting also. She grew up very fast. By 1880 she was a fully matured state. The

political struggles became less fierce, and when in 1892 the United States Congress stopped Chinese immigration for ten years, the most bitter cause of contention was removed.

Meanwhile, the state was growing steadily by the coming of people who wished to settle and live here in permanent homes. Southern California, especially, attracted

The orange belt

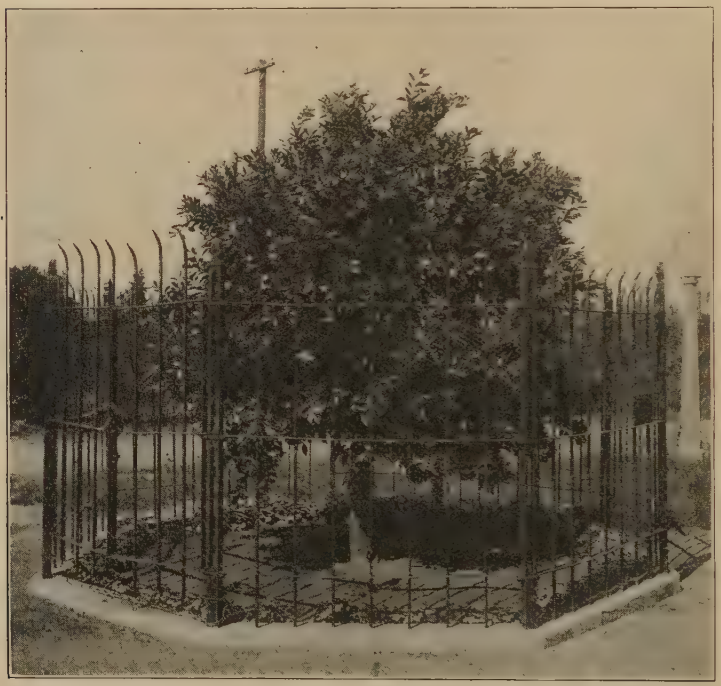
RAPID GROWTH.

Colorado Street, Pasadena, to-day. Compare the same view on page 152.

people by its climate and by the chance it gave for fruit growing on small ranches.

Oranges and lemons had been grown by the mission fathers, but it was not until about 1870 that fruit planting was begun in a large way. The completion of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railway lines made it possible to send fruit east cheaply and so made it certain that what a man raised on his ranch, he could sell. This gave a great "boom" to the fruit industry.

In 1879 the first navel orange trees were shown at a fair in Riverside. From them, by grafting, was brought about the change in the California orange which has more than anything else made it a great success as a commercial fruit.



PARENT TREE OF WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE, RIVERSIDE.

The colony plan of immigration

All sorts of people came to share in the fruit industry, but most interesting were the groups or colonies of people from the eastern states, where men and women agreed to come to California together and set up here a little community of their own. In this way they would form a group of old friends in a new country. They remind one of the religious groups which first settled New England.

Orange Grove near Glendora.

Old neighbors in a new home

Sometimes these California settlers bought property in common and ran industries on a profit-sharing plan. But more often the colony consisted of people who liked each other, who all wanted to come to California to live, and who agreed to settle in the same spot, where each

Grape Culture, San Joaquin Valley.

could follow his own business, and yet be neighbors as before.

In the town of Campbell, in Santa Clara County, for example, not many years ago could be found a town banker, his brother the town physician, their friends the minister and the superintendent of schools, and several prune and apricot growers, all of whom had come together from one small Iowa town, named Grinnell. Every year all the people near by who had ever lived in Grinnell got together and had

a celebration in the town of Campbell. Arlington near Riverside is another example.

This method of "moving" by groups of people made the change from old homes to new less hard. There was no need of making a break in pleasant social relations long established in the old home town. The new centers con-

An Ostrich Farm.

stantly drew more and more of those "back home" who at first had not ventured to make the change.

Other products

In the San Joaquin Valley, raisin grapes became the chief fruit crop; in the Santa Clara Valley, it is the prune and the apricot; in the Salinas Valley, potatoes. The potato is also staple in the lower Sacramento Valley, though now rice is being rapidly developed on the drained tule lands. But it is hard to say that this fruit is grown in one locality and that fruit in another, for nearly all may be grown where

any fruit will grow, if given proper care. Yet the south is first in citrus fruits, and around that industry the prosperity of the south first developed. Now there has grown up there the great city of Los Angeles, and about it many lesser cities of beauty and of equal prosperity according to their size.

Bonanza farms

In central California grain raising was early an industry, and for a while the bonanza wheat farms were the wonder of the world. Each farm contained several thousand acres. In the fall a powerful tractor engine went over the land, dragging after it sixteen ten-inch plows, behind them four six-foot harrows, and still farther back drills and seeders, which put the seed wheat into the ground. So the ground could be plowed, harrowed, drilled, and seeded, all at one time. Only a few men were needed to tend this huge machine.

Then, the next summer, came the harvesting of the wheat. For this tractor engines were sometimes used again, but more often long lines of horse or mule teams drew the harvester, which all in one operation cut off the heads of wheat, threshed, cleaned, and sacked it. In the morning there would be a waving field of grain; in the evening a field of stubble, dotted all over with sacks of wheat.

Such bonanza farms existed in the lower parts of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin river valleys. A few are still to be found, especially around Stockton, but in this kind of wheat growing the farmer was dependent upon rainfall for he could not cut up these great fields with irrigation ditches.

Small farms

It was early known that surer and better crops could be raised on smaller farms where irrigation could be used, but at first there were no railroads near by to which the small farmer could haul his grain cheaply. This did not matter so

DATE PALM AND ORANGE GROVE WITH A BACKGROUND OF SNOW MOUNTAINS.

A good illustration of the variety of climate in California.

much to the "bonanza" farmer for he could make up "wheat wagon trains" and haul long distances. When branch

railroad lines began to be built in the great central valleys of California, then the bonanza farms there began to be cut up into smaller farms and ranches.

Fight for fair railroad rates

These branch railroads were all a part of the one great California railroad, now called the Southern Pacific. Since there was no competition, the railroad charged very high freight rates.

Artesian Well and Field of Sugar Beets.

In the "eighties" began the serious war of the farmers for fair railroad rates, a war not ended until a State Railway Commission was given full power to act, not merely to advise, and this was not until 1911. A long period of struggle was required before this came about.

Irrigation

But ever since 1880 California had been counted as one of the "grain states," even though, unlike the grain states of the middle west, irrigation is generally necessary to off-

A Flock of Five Thousand Sheep.

set the dry seasons. California is blessed with natural water supplies in the Sierras as are few Americans states, and whether for agriculture or for power the state has a wealth in water more valuable than all her mines.

Timber In the mountains of the Coast Range and in the Sierras there are timber lands, some wastefully cut and destroyed in the earlier years but now more carefully worked with an eye to the future.

Grazing In the meadow lands of the lower valleys, and during the summer in the valleys of the high Sierras, cattle and sheep

Irrigating Canal beside Orange Grove with Snow Mountains in the Distance.

find forage. Every spring as soon as the snows are off the passes of the Sierras, large herds of cattle are driven over into the rich meadow valleys. There the cattle run wild, graze and grow fat, and are driven out again just before the winter snows set in.

Oil In more recent years oil has been developed in rich supply,

Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Looking West from Main.

especially in the lower San Joaquin Valley, near Bakersfield, and more recently in the Los Angeles basin, reviving some of the old excitement and rush of early mining days. These industries also are among those that give the state reputation and wealth.

Every California school boy and girl knows the products, the richness, and the glorious life of the state, and knows

Ditch Carrying Water to Be Used in Irrigation.

of San Francisco and Los Angeles, the great cities which serve this busy industrial life. For thirty years, from 1880 to 1910, the thought and energy of California were given almost wholly to expanding this life of products and profit, and there was little of dramatic interest to make California different from the other states of the Union, each growing and expanding in its own way.

CHAPTER XVI

COURAGE IN DISASTER

The earthquake, April 18, 1906

But there was one incident that brought out again the old-time spirit of courage and mutual helpfulness that ought

The Church, Stanford University, before the Earthquake.
Stanford probably suffered more from the earthquake than any other place unless perhaps Santa Rosa.

always to be a part of California life. That was the disaster caused by the great earthquake up and down the coast and

by the fire in San Francisco, on April 18, 1906, with its fearful cost in loss of life and of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The "fault" line

Geologists have long known that the California coast range of mountains shows one very remarkable feature. This is an ancient "fault" older than man by many ages. It runs in almost a straight line from near Point Arena southwards to near Mount Pinos in Ventura County, a distance of 375 miles. A "fault" marks a slip in the earth's surface, on each side of which the earth has moved suddenly and violently, thus causing the earth to shake and vibrate for many miles on each side of the line.

If you take a lump of half-hardened mud in your two hands and push straight out with one hand while you pull with the other, the lump will split in a straight line. On each side of the line there will be many little cracks and tears. This is what happened along the coast line "fault" on the early morning of April 18, 1906.

The new "fault" was just a new split along the old geologic line. It could be plainly followed, for it was as if a great plow, about twenty feet wide, had gone along the ground. Where roads or fences had crossed the line at right angles, the two parts of the road or fence became separated by a distance varying from six to twenty feet.

In the Santa Clara Valley, for example, this fault line lay to the west of San Jose about thirteen miles, and west of Stanford University about six miles. Following it north, it was found that the line ran out to sea eight miles south of the Cliff House near San Francisco, and then struck the shore again, and turned inland at Bolinas Lagoon. The damage done by the earthquake was greatest, usually, in towns near the line, but buildings were shaken or destroyed as far away as fifty miles.

Loss at Stanford University

It would take a long list merely to name the towns and villages that were hurt. Santa Rosa suffered the heaviest damage, but probably no other small place was hit so hard as Stanford University. Here the old and strongly constructed buildings were very little damaged, but there were several new stone buildings, not very well put up. Few of

HETCH HETCHY VALLEY.
Site of San Francisco's new reservoir, planned since the fire.

these were actually shaken down, but they were so shattered that they had to be pulled down and rebuilt.

The university estimated the damage at the time at two and one quarter million dollars. To rebuild properly has cost three million dollars. Yet there were but two lives lost. One was a student hurt by a falling wall; the other was Otto Gerdes, the fireman at the university power house,

THE CAMPANILE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Though Stanford was severely damaged by the earthquake, the state university was unharmed.

who ran out when the shock came, then remembering his duty, ran back and cut off all the electric switches. He was killed by the fall of the power-house chimney. His act of heroism and duty probably saved the university from a severe fire.

The San Francisco fire

The earthquake tragedy was bad enough, but it was nothing compared to the great fire in San Francisco. The earthquake caused damage there also, but not so much as to places nearer the fault line. Houses that were poorly built were thrown down and all over the district south of Mission Street fires broke out. There was no way to fight the fire, for the water main leading to the city had been broken far out in the country, near the fault line. So the fire spread rapidly.

LAKE MERRITT, OVERLOOKING ADAMS POINT, OAKLAND.
Oakland sheltered many refugees after the fire.

The refugees

By noon of April 18, many people were homeless. Men, women, and children took in their hands a few things they

wished most to save and ran through the streets, seeking safety and a refuge. Some crowded to the ferries, trying to get across the bay to the Oakland and Sausalito shores. Others went to the railroad station only to find that trains could not run. Then many began a long march along the roads leading toward San Jose.

Criminals soon began to loot the burning buildings. But this was stopped by the energy of General Frederick Funston, who placed soldiers from the Presidio all over the city, with orders to shoot on sight any one caught stealing. A few were shot and the looting quickly ceased.

Fanned by a breeze, the fire continued to spread. Dynamite was used to blow down whole blocks of buildings across the path of the fire, in the hope that the flames could not jump the gap. But the fire went too fast. Within half an hour after the earthquake shock a blanket of dark smoke hung over the city. By night it looked like the cloud thrown out by a volcano, and the light from the fire gave a pink glow that could be seen forty miles away. The next day the smoke went up in a straight column, estimated to be two miles high. But that evening the direction of the wind changed, and blew the fire back upon itself, so that by the night of April 20 it had pretty much burned itself out.

Tremendous loss of property

The burned district was a nearly square section, four miles long by three miles broad. Every bank, theater, hotel, library, and city building of any importance was destroyed. Nearly all the business houses of the city went up in flames. The total property loss was placed at nearly five hundred million dollars.

San Francisco helps itself

While the fire was raging and people were fleeing from the city, there were many more who could not get away and who were homeless and hungry. These made rough shelters for themselves, using boards and sacking. Fortunately the sky

TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED REFUGEE COTTAGES, THIRTEENTH AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO.
This is a fine illustration of the prompt and effective way in which the people of San Francisco met the great crisis.

was bright and clear, and the weather warm. Everywhere people had to cook in the streets, for even in the unburned district the city authorities would not permit fires to be built in the houses until the chimneys had been inspected. Every one was generous. Homes were opened to the refugees, and food was shared, but so many were homeless that the city could not at once care for all its own people.

Everybody helps

In this crisis the whole United States showed a helpful sympathy and sent aid. Before that aid could reach San Francisco from the East, the near-by towns and villages, forgetting their own earthquake damage, organized local committees. They sent delegates to a joint conference, and within three days the work of relieving the city's most pressing needs was in full swing.

One town, where there were local facilities, set itself to turn out tents for the homeless; another cut short its own milk supply and organized a dairy district to supply milk; another set up kitchens in the streets of San Francisco and took over as its work the feeding of the people of a special block — or what had been a block — and many other towns followed the example.

A real democracy

Out of the disorder and chaos and suffering, there came, almost as if by magic, an order and a spirit of mutual help that never could have come in a country where self-government was unknown. The disaster shook a lot of meanness out of people and made them big and generous. It was curious to see how the old spirit of pioneer days was shown by men who had never expected to go through hard times such as their fathers had known in 1849. One likes to think that this courage and this ability to meet a new task were a relic or souvenir of the old days when the state was young and ready for any hard task.

San Francisco was rebuilt with wonderful rapidity and

Opening the Panama Pacific Exposition.

San Francisco rebuilt

with all the old-time pride. In celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal, she organized in 1915 an exposition that showed the world how little the fire had been able to hold

HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT.
Historian and founder of the world-famous Bancroft Library.

her back; but it was her ready courage at the moment when the fire was on, and the order and organizing ability of the near-by towns that will be most remembered in the years to come.

CHAPTER XVII

NEW POLITICAL LIFE

A time for study, not for story

In recent years there has been no great, stirring event to tell about, like the fire of 1906, but there has taken place a change in the real life of the state, more important to know

Magnolia Avenue, Riverside, Bordered by Eucalyptus and Palm Trees.

about than anything else that has ever happened in California. This is the change in politics, laws, and methods of government brought about since 1909. Such things cannot easily be told as a story. They must be studied. All that can be done here is merely to note what the principal changes were.

Civic spirit revived

The San Francisco fire did more than show that men still had fine qualities of courage and helpfulness. It brought to life again that feeling of duty in politics which had been cold or sleeping, in the years when men were thinking mostly of getting rich. Men found out, just as in vigilante days, that when the trial came they could, if they would, get together, think things out straight and quickly, and put a remedy to a bad situation.

Men had been "too busy" to pay attention to politics. The fire again forced them to work together and help one another as citizens. They found that this was not only a good thing in itself, but that they liked it. But they found also that a number of political bosses had so long controlled the state that it was hard to get rid of them and their methods.

New political machinery

These bosses controlled public offices because, in one way or another, they controlled the party caucus, or meeting, when delegates were named to go to the party convention. The convention named the men who were to run for office at the elections. To be sure, all the people voted at the election, but if they had no choice except to vote upon men who had been set up by the bosses then the people really had very little to say about who should fill the public offices.

The party caucus

This evil condition of things had become very clear, even before 1906, and as usual an attempt was made to find some new political machinery that would set things right. A caucus was a called meeting attended by but few people, and it gave a fine chance to the bosses to see that their supporters got there first and filled the hall. Now, in 1901, public opinion finally forced the adoption of a law which was really intended to give all the voters a chance to have a voice in the caucus.

This was the "direct primary" law, which did away with

McKinley Park, Sacramento.

A children's playground of forty acres, with swings, ball grounds, tennis courts, a club house, and a lake with boats.

Direct primaries

the old caucus, and ordered that all those who wished to be nominated for office should be voted upon in a preliminary election. The people could then choose the one they preferred as a candidate. Each party holds such a "direct primary." Then the men nominated are voted on again by the people in the regular election. In this way it was hoped

JOHN BURROUGHS BESIDE ONE OF HIS FAVORITE TREES.
Burroughs always worked hard for the preservation of California's natural resources and beautiful scenery.

that the people would choose for themselves their candidates, and then, later, choose from among these candidates the ones best suited for office.

The San Francisco "graft" prosecution

But this new method did not really change matters much at first, for the people, having passed the law, seemed to expect that it would work without their help. A majority of them did not take the trouble to go and vote in the primary.

The result was that the new bit of political machinery was managed by the old bosses, just as before. They saw to it that their friends went to the primaries and voted as they were told.

But the fire of 1906 forced the men of San Francisco to work together in civic matters, and outside of San Francisco there was the same renewal of this get-together spirit. In the city itself the public-spirited citizens quickly found that they were being hindered in their work of rebuilding the city by the old political gang which controlled offices. As a result a great "graft" prosecution was started against some city officials and most of them were driven out of office. It was a very bitter fight in San Francisco, and all California watched it with interest.

In fact, the next few years proved that the men who started anew in 1906 to do their duty as citizens found so much pleasure in it that they kept on. The result was that by 1909, all over California, the control of the old-time political leaders was being swept away.

New leaders

Few of the men who led this new movement had ever been heard of before in state politics. They were small business men, lawyers, merchants, ministers, school teachers, and farmers. In fact there were men from every class that for a good many years had been "too busy," or too timid, to take a hand in politics. They were the kind of men who had been in the habit of saying, "Politics is a bad business; I'm going to keep out of it." But now they realized that politics would never be a good business unless good men took a hand in it, and they came in with a vim.

Francis Heney

Of course, they had to have a leader. The man whom they chose was Hiram Johnson, a lawyer of San Francisco. He became prominent during the graft prosecution in that city. The lawyer who was conducting the trials, working to

convict the former bosses and officials, was Francis J. Heney. In the very midst of the trial, when everything depended on Heney, he was shot and seriously wounded.

Hiram Johnson

For a moment it looked as if the prosecution of the trials could not go on. Hiram Johnson volunteered to take Heney's place, and he carried on the trials until Heney recovered. Johnson showed courage, and a great sense of public

HIRAM JOHNSON.

duty. His act made him very popular with all those in the state who were anxious to set up a better government. At their demand he became a candidate for governor.

Attack on the railroad

Hiram Johnson went all over the state making speeches and everywhere he tried to convince people of just one thing. His cry was "Put the railroad out of politics." He said that while the railroad no longer tried to control all offices and the legislature as it had done thirty years before, it was

still much too active in politics. The railroad could no longer be accused of doing many positively bad things, but its influence was always against change toward new things. This meant that better conditions and laws were prevented because the railroad was afraid of change. It was indeed a necessary first step to put the railroad out of politics, but this was not all that was needed.

When Johnson and his supporters got control of the legislature in 1911 they began a series of changes in law affecting

Main Post Office, San Francisco.

both politics and industry. These reforms have greatly altered the character of the government and the political life of the state. Again, as in 1879, California became a leader in a new movement, though this time other states did not await California's example, but were progressing at the same time with her and, in fact, influencing her as much as she influenced them.

Initiative

In political machinery there was added to the direct primary law, the "initiative," the "referendum," and the "re-

call." The initiative is a method by which the people may force the legislature to consider and to act on a proposed law, even if the legislature does not wish to do this. The referendum permits the people to stop a law passed by the legislature from going into effect, until the people have voted their approval of it. The recall permits the people to remove an official from office before the end of the term for which he was elected. All of these are based, at bottom, on the idea that the people can never completely trust the men whom they elect to office.

Referendum

Recall

Results count

There are men who believe that these are very poor methods of learning the people's will, which is, after all, the purpose of a democratic form of government. But this charge remains to be proved, as yet, and when the best men — the men who can be most trusted — will not let themselves be elected to the legislature, there seems to be no other way. But these bits of political machinery should never be thought of as things worth while in themselves. They must always be tested to see whether they work well, whether they help to get that for which they were intended. Their only purpose is to secure good government by and for good citizens.

Social legislation

The political change of 1909–11 did not stop, however, with just the machinery of government. Year after year many new laws were passed, all intended to permit a happier and better everyday life to the people of the state. This is called social legislation. It was in line with what was going on in many other states, and after the states had started the ball rolling, the national government at Washington began to pass similar laws.

The new railway commission

In California a good railway commission was at last established. The new law recognized that the railroads were needed and used by everybody, so that everybody had an interest in prosperous railroads and good service. But the

law also recognized that the railroads sometimes treated the people wrongly. The business of the railway com-

BIG TREE, WAWONA.
It is not likely that special legislation will ever be required to protect the lumber in California's Big Trees.

mission was to help the railroads to be prosperous, and also to watch over the people's rights.

Woman suffrage

Women were given the right to vote in 1911. Laws have been passed for better care and use of the forests and other natural resources; for workingmen's insurance in industrial enterprises; for shortening the hours of labor; for the protection of investors against fake concerns; against gambling; a long list, in fact, of laws intended to secure more equal opportunity to citizens, better health and living conditions, and a higher moral standing.

Social betterment

Education

Throughout all of California's history she has been generous in aid of public education, and is now, as always, one of

View Across the Campus of the University of California.

the leaders in the Union in support of schools, whether in rural communities or cities, in the Normal schools, or in the State University. She pays the highest average salaries of all the states, and has a larger percentage of pupils in high school than any other.

This time, unlike the political upheavals of vigilante days, or of 1879, men were not content, once having attacked a bad situation, to let their energy lag and to sink back into

the old rut. There has been some weakening, for men get weary even in a good cause, but on the whole the new life of

Underwood and Underwood Studios, N. Y.

HERBERT HOOVER.

the state, begun in 1909, has proved permanent. Many who were opposed to the changes then made are now strong in

their praise. These are the great changes since 1909 that cannot be told in story, but that must be studied and thought about. They have made a greater alteration in the real California than anything in her past history.

The Great War

When America in 1917 went into the great European War almost everything else had to be set aside for the moment in order that California might take her full share in the struggle. Even before 1917 many of her boys, especially from the universities and colleges, had gone to France to fight for the Allies, or to work with them in any way they could.

California boys in the war

When the draft came, though there were United States training camps at Menlo Park and San Diego, most of the California boys were sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Later most of them "went across" to fight with the 91st Division, and were in the battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne. Then they were moved up into Belgium, where, just before the Armistice, they were fighting side by side with French and British troops at Oudenarde.

California boys, either as volunteers or as drafted men, were serving all over Europe, as far east as the Bulgarian border, in Siberia, or on the ocean in submarine chasers, destroyers, and other sorts of war vessels. California as a state and the California boys did their full share in helping to win the war.

Herbert Hoover

One great Californian, Herbert Hoover, had, from the very beginning of the war in 1914, organized a wonderful relief work for the starving people of Belgium. Later, he became Food Administrator for the United States, and later still, he was put in charge of feeding starving peoples in Europe after the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

Because he was a Californian he naturally picked many California men to help him. But he had also a better reason, for he claimed that these western boys and men were

MOUNT SHASTA.
Discovered in 1827 by Ogden, the British fur trader. (See page 86.)

more ready and able in putting through a new job than the average man from the East. His men served all over central Europe, supplying food, managing railroads and river traffic to transport the food, and even sometimes managing states, which the people, newly freed from autocratic government, did not seem to know how to manage for themselves.

Expansion in the Pacific

While California grew and prospered with the coming of people to develop her resources, she was also helped by the expansion of the United States in the Pacific. In 1867, just after the close of the Civil War, Russia sold to the United States her territory of Alaska. When gold was discovered there, it was from California especially, because of their knowledge of gold mining, that men went to Alaska to develop the new mining fields.

Alaska

The Hawaiian Islands

In the Hawaiian Islands Americans had been the principal merchants and planters for many years, and in 1893 a revolution occurred there with an appeal to be annexed by the United States. This was refused until the Spanish-American War showed the necessity of owning the islands in order to protect our troops going to the Philippines. Then, in July, 1898, Congress passed the act of annexation and it was approved by President McKinley.

The Philippines

When the Spanish-American War began there was no thought of annexing the Philippines. But it proved in the end unwise to restore them to the bad government of Spain, and they were taken under guardianship by the United States until they could be trained to govern themselves.

Trade with the Orient

In addition to these direct interests of the United States, in which California is interested as much as, if not more than, any other part of the Union, there has been a steady growth of trade with the great nations of the Orient, like China and Japan. The prosperity and good order of all

these places is very directly of importance to California, for she has much trade with them.

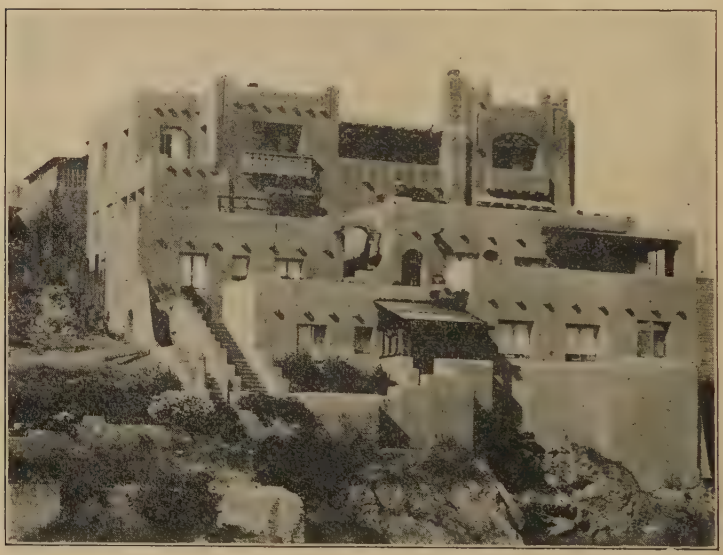
The "Japanese question"

In the case of Japan there has been trouble at times because of the coming of more Japanese to California than our people like to have living here and owning property in the state. But up to the present, in spite of outcries and angry talk on both sides, the wiser people of the state have tried to smooth out difficulties in a just way. In more ways than one, California and Japan need to be good friends, and this should be remembered whenever the "Japanese question" is talked about.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE MEN OF CALIFORNIA

In this story of California no effort has been made to tell all the details of each step in growth. It has seemed best to set forth only the big things of each period, and to say



Rebuilding San Francisco.
A fine example of what the men of the city "have thought and dared and done."

something about what each has meant in the history of the state. But discoveries made, laws passed, industries established are all the results of what men, living men, have thought and dared and done. In their lives one may read

of the actions which, when put together, make up the life and history of the state. The bad men, for there were bad men too, need not be considered. They are best punished by being forgotten. But a few great names should be remembered. Here are a few whose lives and acts are especially worthy of study:

James King

James King was born in the District of Columbia in 1822. There were so many boys named James King in the District that he added the name of his father, William, and was always known as James King of William. This was then a not unusual thing to do in some parts of the United States. In 1848 King came to California. At first he was a merchant, then a banker, but in 1855 he started a newspaper in San Francisco, the *Daily Evening Bulletin*.

Has courage to refuse a challenge

All through his life he had been a very honest, upright, straightforward man. And he was a very brave man also, for he dared to refuse to fight a duel at a time when dueling was common. In fact, his opinions about the wrong of dueling had long been known, so that the man who challenged him knew that King would refuse. King's refusal to fight, and the reasons he gave, were approved by all good citizens and his act pretty much put an end to the bad practice.

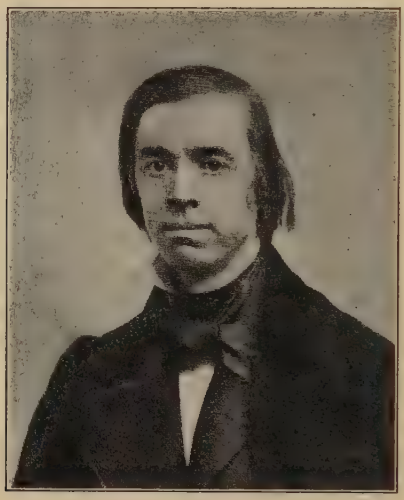
The patriot editor

In his newspaper he attacked vice and crime and public corruption in a way no one had before dared to do in San Francisco. His language was sometimes coarse and brutal, but he told the truth. No newspaper like the *Bulletin* had appeared before, even in the whole United States. It was a *fighting* paper, fighting for law and order. At last one of the men whom he attacked in his paper, shot King on the street. The result was the Vigilance Committee of 1856, led by William T. Coleman whose story has already been told. James King of William died for his country as much as did any soldier fighting in war, — a man of courage, honor, and a

persistent enemy of bad laws and evil men. He is the patriot editor of California.

Thomas Starr King

Thomas Starr King was a product of the best that New England could give in education, culture, and high ideals. In Massachusetts he was a Unitarian clergyman but was forced to come west by poor health. In 1860 he arrived in San Francisco and at once became known as an eloquent and inspiring preacher whose sermons drew great throngs to his church. Then came the Civil War and King threw himself heart and soul into the cause of the Union. He began the California division of the Sanitary Commission, to help sick and wounded soldiers, and it was his work that made California give over a million and a half dollars, nearly one third of all the money raised for this cause in the whole United States.



Thomas Starr King.

The sanitary commission

A great orator

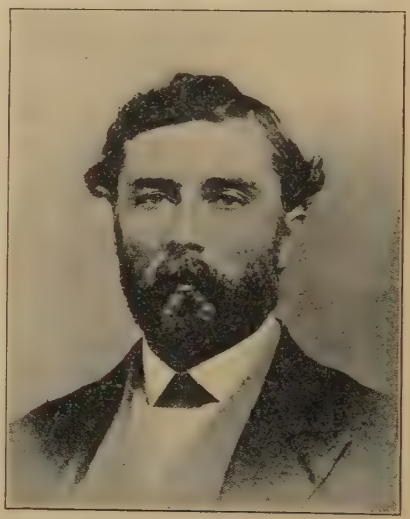
The greatest efforts of King, however, were spent in uniting the people of the state on the side of the North. He lectured and talked wherever he could get an audience, and soon, everywhere, people were eager to hear him. He was a great orator, with strong emotions, earnest, convinced of right in whatever he said. At the beginning of the Civil War California was inclined to think that she was so far away from the seat of war that she could not be of much help. She was

KEARSARGE PINNACLES AT THE HEAD OF KING'S RIVER.

on the side of the North, but did not see how she could show it by deeds.

The patriot preacher

Starr King changed all this and taught the state her duty to help actively in every possible way. He was the close friend and adviser of nearly all the men who controlled California during the war. Not in good health, he wore himself out in the work, dying in 1864 before the northern victory, for which he longed. In these brief four years Thomas Starr King left a permanent stamp on the intellectual life and upon the patriotism of the state. He is California's greatest patriot preacher.



THEODORE D. JUDAH.

Theodore D. Judah

Theodore D. Judah was a native of Connecticut, educated as an engineer. In 1853 he was brought out to California in order to build a railroad from Sacramento to the mines. This road was built as far as Folsom in 1856 and then work stopped because the funds for its construction gave out. There was already much talk in California about a railroad that should cross the Sierras, but no one had tried to find out whether it really could be done. Judah made up his mind to know the facts. He took a stage journey to Nevada, and with the keen eye of an engineer estimated the grades and curves of the mountains. From that trip he came back enthusiastic over the possibilities of the railroad.

Roosevelt, Muir, Wheeler, and Others, at the Foot of One of the Big Trees.

Judah explores the mountains

Judah was still a young man, only thirty years old; and older men were inclined to smile at his "youthful enthusiasm." But he determined to study and to know the mountains so thoroughly that he could prove his plan feasible. For two years he tramped and climbed all over the Sierras, looking for passes over which a railroad could be built. In 1859 there was a convention in San Francisco to discuss the railroad and Judah was a delegate to it. He showed that he knew more than any one else about the matter. As a result he was sent to Washington to urge help from Congress, but he failed to get that help.

Sent to Washington

When the four Sacramento merchants referred to on page 143 made up their minds to build a railroad, they turned to Judah as the only man qualified to be their engineer. A company was organized in June, 1861, and again Judah went to Washington. This time he got a friendly hearing, for now the Civil War had begun, and the importance of a railroad was seen. On July 21, 1862, he started west again by steamer from New York.

An engineer with vision

Arrived in California he was busy day and night in directing the surveys for construction. Again in October, 1863, he set out for Washington but was attacked by illness on the way, and died in New York, November 2, 1863, when but thirty-seven years old.

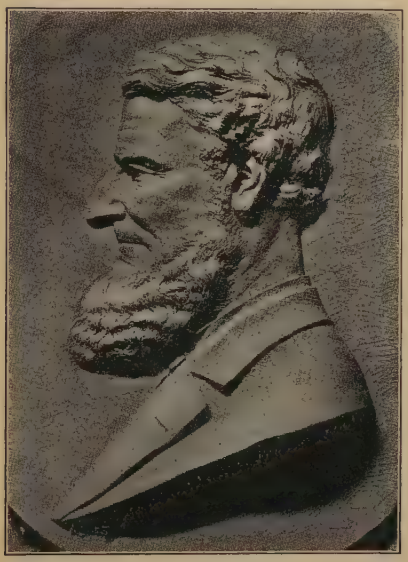
Because he did not live to build the road he was quickly forgotten. But it was his vision and his hard work for years that made it possible to build the road so quickly. Theodore D. Judah, civil engineer, dreamed dreams of a railroad, toiled hard to make his dreams come true, saw the beginnings of realization, but not the glorious achievement.

Leland Stanford

Four plain merchants of Sacramento named Huntington, Crocker, Hopkins, and Stanford were bold enough to plan a transcontinental railroad, when others had given up the

plan as impractical. All were really great in the sense that they dared great things. But one of them, Leland Stanford, showed that he was not content with merely being a big man in business. He was governor of California in 1862 and was a sturdy patriot for the Union. All four men made great wealth and this was later a ground of complaint by some against them.

Governor and senator



JAMES LICK.

But Stanford, through all the rest of his life as governor, or as United States senator, showed that he wished to use his wealth in patriotic and useful service. He did not seek wealth merely for purely selfish ends. Especially did he love California and in the end he gave his wealth to found a great educational institution — Stanford University — for the benefit of the youth of the state. He was born in New York, but he called himself a "son of California." Leland Stanford was the great railroad builder.

A great railroad builder

James Lick was born in Pennsylvania in 1796. He was not a great man in the sense that these others were great, but he did one great thing for California. While he lived he was "queer," so much so that many people thought he was a half-crazy miser. Yet he was neither a miser, for at times he gave his money generously and lavishly, nor crazy,

James Lick

since he often showed a foresight in business amounting almost to genius.

First he learned piano-making in New York, then went to the Argentine Republic and stayed there ten years in this business. Next he wandered about South America, but when he heard that Commodore Sloat had raised the American flag at Monterey, he started post haste for California. He landed in San Francisco in the fall of 1847 with thirty thousand dollars in an old iron safe.

Buys land in San Francisco

Soon came the rush to the gold mines. Lick did not go, for he saw that San Francisco must soon become a great city. Instead of hurrying to the mines, as did most men, he showed foresight by buying up sand hills where he thought the city would have to be built. This was the foundation of his great wealth. In 1852 he bought land near San Jose

The mahogany mill

and put upon it a flour mill that made every one laugh, for it was finished throughout with solid mahogany, like a fine house. But the mill produced the best flour in California, and was a paying investment.

Then he started an orchard and began to show some of those traits that made people think he was "queer" and a miser. He had an idea that bones buried at the roots of the trees would make them grow rapidly, so he went about the restaurants and homes collecting bones. He lived in a very poor house and drove about in an old wagon ready to fall to pieces, tied up with rope. He wore poor clothes. He did not care for social talk and never had any one to visit him in his house. The fact was he preferred to be let alone. Yet every one knew that he was rich.

Becomes a philanthropist

When Lick was seventy-seven years old he suddenly began to give his money away, for scientific purposes and for philanthropy. There were many such gifts, all intended to help San Francisco and California. Finally he thought of

Pepper Trees, Pasadena.

the plan of giving a great telescope, the most powerful yet built.

The Lick Observatory

This idea, which was Lick's own, gradually grew to the plan of establishing an observatory which should not only be of service to the whole world, but should be one of the wonders of California. It was at first intended to erect this observa-

tory on the summit of the Sierras, near Lake Tahoe, but finally Mt. Hamilton, near San Jose, was the site elected. There the Lick Observatory stands, and its service to science has been all that Lick hoped for it.

A merchant patron of science

James Lick for most of his life was one of the "curiosities" of California. It seemed as if his one and only thought was to make money. For most of his life he was just a little man, not a great one, with the gift of making and keeping money. At last he saw the folly of this, and though he was never a great man, he made up for his littleness in the past by a great idea, and furnished the money to make it real.

Adolph Sutro

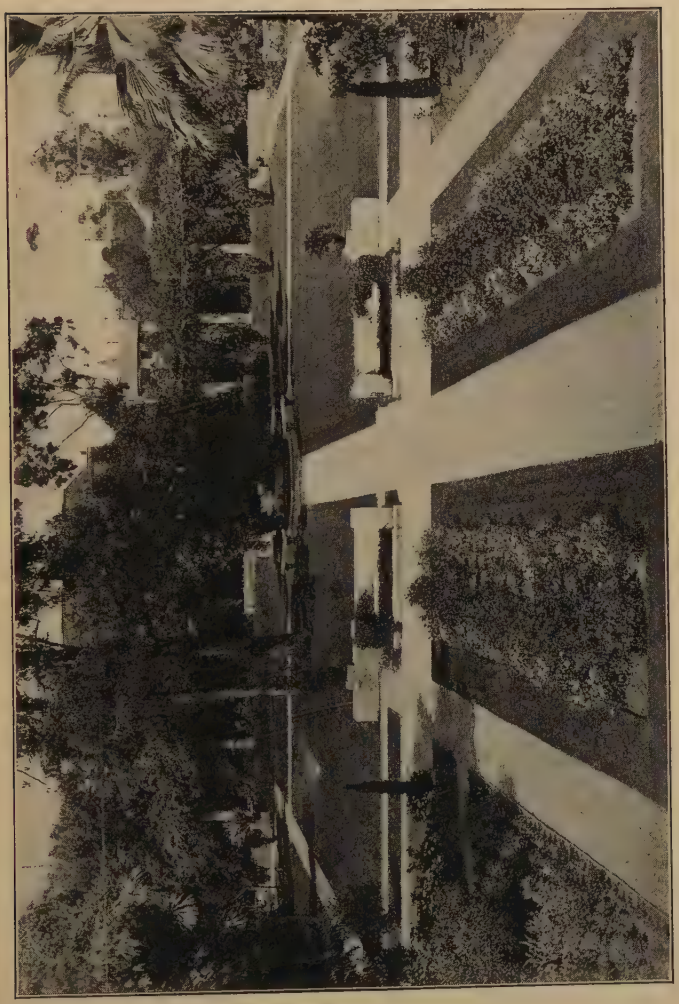
Adolph Sutro was born in Germany in 1830. In 1848 there came a great revolution, the business of the family was ruined, and Sutro's mother, a widow, came to the United States with her family of boys, so that they might have a chance to prosper in this new country. When they landed in New York the gold rush to California was on, and Adolph Sutro joined it. He reached San Francisco in November, 1850. For the next nine years he turned his hand to anything that would gain a living, buying and selling all sorts of goods, but never on a large scale, for he had no capital.

The Comstock lode of 1859

In 1859, the great Comstock silver lode in Nevada was discovered and a new great mining rush took place. The mines were located on a high ridge which sloped down toward the Carson River. Nearly all of the mines were begun on the top of the ridge, and the shafts were dug straight down into the ridge. As the mines grew deeper they became very hard to work because of heat, bad ventilation, and the constant filling with water.

A tunnel needed

Sutro went to see the mines and at once his big idea came to him. Why not build a tunnel far down on the ridge, connecting the mines on a slope toward the Carson River. This would let the water run off, would give good air, and



WINTER SCENE IN A LOS ANGELES GARDEN.

would permit the following of the silver lode much farther into the earth than was otherwise possible.

Sutro fights the "money power"

At once Sutro set to work on this idea. Plans were drawn, contracts made with the mines, and men with money were interested in the project. Sutro had no money of his own. No one objected and every one approved so long as there seemed little chance of the plan being carried out. But when it began to seem as if the plan would succeed, and that there would be great profit for Sutro in it, then some rich men were envious and tried to grab the enterprise.

Their first step was to make difficulties so that Sutro would have to give up. They opposed Sutro everywhere, in the newspapers, at the mines, and in Congress, but everywhere Sutro showed that he had courage and fight in every inch of him. He learned in the fight that against this group of rich men his only hope was to make the people understand what was going on, and that they would back him. In this way he became a popular leader against that group of the "money power" who made money, not by honest business, but by taking it away from others.

The tunnel completed, 1878

The contest lasted for years, but all the time the tunnel was being dug, and at last it was completed in 1878. It cut the lode 1663 feet below the surface and was 20,489 feet long. It did all that Sutro had claimed for it and it made him a rich man. Then he came back to San Francisco and spent his time in good deeds for the city. Always he stood ready to take up any fight against the unscrupulous use of money harmful to the people's interest and he was honored for this by being elected mayor.

A citizen promoter

Adolph Sutro was first of all a great promoter. He showed that he could conceive a big idea, and then that against the very bitterest opposition, he had the pluck and

persistence to put it through. Best of all he showed that he was a promoter of good citizenship.

John Muir

John Muir was a Scotch boy whose family had emigrated to Wisconsin when John was eleven years old. He was very poor, worked very hard, but always had a genius for invention and while still on the farm had made of nothing but wood a great number of useful machines. He made a wooden

JOHN MUIR AND JOHN BURROUGHS.

clock with an alarm that struck a match and lighted the fire, and another clock which would tip up his bed and throw him out when it was time to get up in the morning.

His curious inventions

These and many other inventions were exhibited at a state fair in Wisconsin in 1860, and people said he ought to go to the university for an education. For four years he worked his way through the university. At the end of that

Chooses his life work

time he had to choose what he would do, be a scientist, a physician, an inventor, or a student of outdoor life. He saw that life was too short for all these things and he chose the last, for he loved it most, though in the end what he saw and told about in nature, made him a scientist also.

Student of nature

So from the first Muir was wise enough to know what he wanted most to be, and then persistent enough to stick to it. He tramped all over the southern states, and in 1868 he came to California. Here he found more than anywhere else that beauty in nature which his heart longed for. Everywhere were beauties to be loved, but especially in the mountains. For forty years and more he tramped and climbed

Scientist

and camped in the mountains. What he saw he wrote about in words that were so simple and yet so loving that he became the real prose poet of California.

Writer

He discovered new things also, for he proved, what scientists had not believed before, that there were still living glaciers in California. In Alaska the great Muir glacier was named for him. John Muir will stand for all time as one of California's truly great men, because what he wrote will last and will teach the beauty and the majesty of nature.

These men, each in his own way, did some great, important thing for California. They lived in and for California, and they are dead. There are other men still living who are also great, but since they are still active, and we hear about them every day, there is no need to do more than briefly mention them.

Luther Burbank

Luther Burbank was born in Massachusetts in 1849. He is a skilled expert in the growing and transforming of fruits and flowers. His service for California will never end, for it has added enormously and for all time to the state's prosperity. His life will be studied for what he himself was, a scientist, turning his genius to the benefit of his fellow men.

GOLD OF OPHIR ROSES.

One of the "beauties of nature" which Muir loved.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler

Benjamin Ide Wheeler was born in Massachusetts in 1854. He has been a wonderful organizer of education. He made the people of California understand that they, just as well as the older states, needed and could have, if they would, a

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.
President Emeritus of the University of California.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.
President Emeritus of Stanford University.

great institution of learning. His work as a builder of things that will last is permanently fixed in the university at Berkeley.

David Starr Jordan

David Starr Jordan was born in New York in 1851. He also is an educator, first president of Stanford University, which in its own way and with its own methods, largely the creation of Jordan's brain, will stand as his monument. His influence as an idealist, preaching high things to be striven for until they are attained, reaches far beyond university walls.

Hiram Johnson

Hiram Johnson was born in California in 1866. He is a fighting reformer, whose personality and leadership were

The Leconte Oak, University of California.

the backbone of California's political contest of 1910, and whose tenacity has made that movement lasting and efficient in practical legislation. Now he has been transferred to national politics in Washington, but, whatever his future career there, his will be one of the great names among the leaders of the reform movement in California.

Herbert Hoover

Herbert Hoover was born in Iowa in 1874. A mining engineer of world reputation he was almost unknown in California before 1914, when he organized the great Commission for Relief of Belgium. Since then California has claimed him as one of her sons of whom she is most proud. Whether as student, mining engineer, world philanthropist, or high government official, he has always exhibited qualities of courage, skillful organization, straight thinking, and quick action. And it is high thinking also, for whatever he does shows the ideal of being of service to others.

Vigilance is the price of liberty

Here is a dozen — twelve names of Californians of real eminence — names familiar not merely to the people of the state, but some of them known throughout the United States, and some throughout the world. It is a list to be proud of, yet it could be greatly lengthened.

What these names mean in deeds should be on the tongue's end of every boy and girl in California. Yet all these men are great because, we, the simple people permit and wish them to be so, for to become great leaders and great doers they must work with and for us. It is upon us, then, that it depends whether great and good things shall be done. Above all, it is upon us that just and good government must depend.

The words of Thomas Huxley

A great man, Thomas Huxley, once said when speaking of democratic government, that its chief danger was that people were careless, uninterested in politics and in the duties of citizenship. Because at the time when he spoke there had

Map of California.

been bad men in power, he added: "Eternal suspicion is the price of liberty."

The history of California shows how truly he spoke of the effects of carelessness. But it is not fair to be suspicious only. One must be awake to his own duty, however little it seems, and then be vigilant in condemning those who

would do bad things, and vigilant also to reward with honor those who are great in doing good things. There is a difference between being suspicious and being vigilant. Not "eternal suspicion" but "eternal vigilance" is the price of liberty.

Adolph Sutro.

Luther Burbank.

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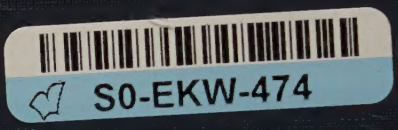
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